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Torn by Grief, Israel Pledges To Press On in Search for Peace

By Alan Cowell
New York Times Service

JERUSALEM — After the wrenching grief of Yitzhak Rabin's funeral and amid much lingering sorrow, both Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization pledged Tuesday to continue on the moves toward peace that cost Mr. Rabin his life and still breed extremism across the region.

One day after Mr. Rabin's burial, Israelis continued to converge on his grave at Mount Herzl Cemetery under gray and sometimes showery skies. Others lit candles outside his home and in the Tel Aviv square where he was shot Saturday night by a 25-year-old Israeli law student who told prosecutors he acted to protest the creation of a Palestinian state.

But, with Jerusalem suddenly emptied of the array of world leaders who came for the funeral, this was a day for many Israelis to try to absorb fully what had happened, of explaining it to the children and of getting back to the business of ordinary life in extraordinary times.

"With all the anger that people had toward each other, I can't believe that we have come to this," said Jackie Ben-Hailem, a mother of three children aged 5, 2 and 11 months. "Some people are saying we'll get back to things and we'll be alright. But others are very worried about the future. People are trying to say: Let's use this for something positive."

Schools held special assemblies to explain the assassination and some teachers handed out copies of the peace song that Mr. Rabin had been singing at a huge, pro-peace rally in Tel Aviv minutes before he was killed. Children's programming on cable television was changed to permit scores of children to participate in talk shows about the assassination.

"At first it was strange to see how the little children were in shock," said presenter Michal Yannai. "They were exposed to TV all the time. Rabin had always been in their living room. They knew him and suddenly they were told he's inside a coffin. It worried them a lot. Suddenly they see the adults around them crying and they are even more scared."

In a further effort toward restoring what passes for normalcy, Israel eased restrictions on Palestinians entering their country from the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. Palestinians from those areas had been barred from Israel following the assassination, for the same security reasons that forced the Palestinian leader, Yasser Arafat, to stay away from the funeral.

Mr. Arafat regretted that decision on Tuesday. "It

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Some of the thousands of Israeli mourners who paid their respects Tuesday at the grave in Jerusalem of their assassinated prime minister.

Rabin's Widow Faults Extremists in Slaying

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

JERUSALEM — The widow of Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin said Tuesday that the Likud Party leader, Benjamin Netanyahu, and other Israeli rightists had created the atmosphere that led to her husband's assassination by a religious fanatic.

Leah Rabin, in a series of radio and television interviews, blamed rightist lawmakers for giving violent speeches in Parliament and allowing outrageous incitement against her husband at rallies.

"There was a Likud rally in Jerusalem not too long ago," she recalled. "They put the figure of Yitzhak, my husband, in

the uniform of a Nazi leader, and Mr. Netanyahu was

there. He later talked against it, but he was there and he didn't stop it."

In the interview, with ABC television, she also complained that her husband had been pictured as wearing a kaffiyeh like the Palestinian leader, Yasser Arafat, and that no one had put a stop to it.

Mr. Netanyahu promptly dismissed the allegations, saying that it was "cynical incitement" to blame Likud supporters for the murder.

He said he had genuine, deep differences with Mr. Rabin and the late leader's center-left government on how best to make peace with the Palestinians, but that he had never advocated political violence.

"No one in Israel has stood more than I," he said

"facing demonstrators shouting 'Rabin is a traitor,' 'Rabin is a murderer' and shouting them down, forcefully silencing them on every occasion that I was there."

"Therefore these attempts now to make political hay out of this, to try to say it's the responsibility of the Likud is like asking whether Lee Harvey Oswald was a Republican or a Democrat and then blaming the party," Mr. Netanyahu said.

But Mr. Rabin's widow, asked in a CNN television interview whether she held Mr. Netanyahu responsible, said: "I do blame him."

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Fuji Bank Plans to Clear Its Books of Bad Loans

Bloomberg Business News

TOKYO — Fuji Bank, one of Japan's largest commercial banks, will write off all the problem loans it has extended to the country's indebted housing-loan companies by March, Fuji's president said Tuesday.

The move will make Fuji the first major Japanese bank to declare its intention to rid itself of the bad loans in one lump sum. Commercial banks, which lent billions of dollars to the housing lenders, or *jusen*, then saw many of the loans go bad when Japan's real-estate boom ended, had been expected to take several years to write off the loans.

Fuji's president, Toru Hashimoto, who is also chairman of the Federation of Japanese Bankers' Associations, called on other banks to take similar action.

"It's better to write off bad loans to the housing lenders at one time because it will increase the transparency of Japanese banks," Mr. Hashimoto said. "Banks that can't afford to do so should be able to choose to write off their loans over several years."

Mr. Hashimoto also said Fuji Bank was considering possible future mergers with other Japanese banks.

Separately, Nomura Securities, Daiwa Bank's largest shareholder, was cool to the idea of proposed merger between Daiwa and Sumitomo Bank. (Page 13.)

Fuji has not disclosed the amount of problem loans it has extended to the *jusen*. Mr. Hashimoto said the bank would not incur pre-tax losses through a one-time write-off of the loans, though he acknowledged some banks might. He also said there was a danger some banks might see their capital fall to below 8 percent of their assets, which would violate requirements of the Bank for International Settlements, which regulates banks internationally.

Still banks might have to take such a bold step to dispose of the bad loans once and for all, he said. Bad loans are defined as those that are in default, those in which

interest payments have been delayed or in which the lenders have accepted lower interest rates.

Japan's eight housing lenders are saddled with more than 7 trillion yen (\$67.3 billion) in irrecoverable loans. Japan's top 21 banks have lent a total of 5.1 trillion yen to the housing lenders, but they have not individually disclosed how much in bad loans they are carrying.

The Finance Ministry estimates that Japanese financial institutions are carrying more than 40 trillion yen in bad loans, about half of which are being held by the commercial banks.

On Monday, executives of Sanwa Bank, Industrial Bank of Japan and Dai-Ichi Kangyo Bank met key members of the ruling coalition's special task force on the bad-loan issue.

"There were no specific talks about when we will write off the bad debt to the housing lenders," said a spokesman for one of the three banks, who declined to be named. "But we want to get rid of the nonperforming loans as soon as possible because the issue has become a focus of overseas concern about Japanese banks."

The Finance Ministry, which regulates Japanese banks, supports early write-offs.

"If banks can define how much they lost at the housing lenders by March 1996, it's likely some will dispose of them at one time," said Shizuharu Kubono, director of the coordination division of the ministry's banking bureau. "And if the volume of the write-offs is large, it's likely they will report pre-tax losses."

From Racing to Ravioli: Italian Scions Settle Down

By John Tagliabue
New York Times Service

PARMA, Italy — Paolo Barilla was born an heir to Europe's biggest pasta empire. But from his childhood soapbox derby days, his passion was always Formula One racing, not ravioli.

So, although his grandfather founded Barilla SpA in 1877 and Pacio's brothers were lured into the \$2 billion company by their father, Paolo built a career driving at tracks like Le Mans in France and Monza in Italy, and for the Toyota Motor Corp. in Japan.

Then, one day in 1990, he decided it was time to go home. "I felt an attraction for the family business," said Paolo Barilla, who is now 34. "I was curious about it. My father always believed that whatever comes naturally and is not forced puts down the deepest roots." Three years later, his father died, and he and his brothers Guido and Luca took over.

Paolo Barilla's return to the family fold is part of a

much larger generational changing of the guard in Italian business, which, more than industry in almost any other European country, is dominated by families. Except for the huge but inefficient state sector, virtually all Italian companies, even giants like the Fiat auto group, the Pirelli rubber company and the Olivetti computer maker, are controlled and run by families.

Fiat, Pirelli and Olivetti were all founded during Italy's 19th-century industrialization. And some economic historians trace the strong family tradition in Italian business to the great families of the Renaissance, like the Chigis of Genoa and the Medicis of Florence.

But most of the 3,500 private-sector companies active today were created during the rebuilding of Italy's economy after World War II. With the founders now aging, analysts estimate that one-third of them will have to find successors within the next five years.

The search for new leadership comes at a time when Italian companies, as firms elsewhere, are having to come to grips with the globalization of markets.

It is not that leaders in the older generation were global slouches. They sold shoes and clothing, machine tools and packaging equipment in foreign markets, but they usually did so in broken English and rarely dreamed of building factories outside Italy. The sons and daughters have been trained abroad, speak fluent English and maybe one or two other foreign languages, and think readily about manufacturing in other countries.

So pronounced is the generational shift that Bocconi University, Italy's leading business school, started a special program in 1991 to train the sons and daughters of graying business owners.

"If a father is successful, that usually means he's a strong personality with a very elevated ego," said Guido Corbett, who helped design the three-week program. "That causes psychological problems."

Members of the younger generation at big Italian companies often go outside Italy for their business degrees and then get hands-on training at high-profile positions within the business before taking over.

Chirac Forces Shake-Up in Drive Toward Austerity

Top Posts Unchanged As Juppé Shapes Plan To Meet EU Criteria

By William Drozdiak
Washington Post Service

PARIS — President Jacques Chirac dissolved the government Tuesday after it had served less than six months in office and reappointed Prime Minister Alain Juppé to head a tighter, streamlined team.

However, the most senior government positions, including finance, foreign and defense ministers, remain unchanged.

Mr. Chirac's decision to reshuffle one of the shortest-lived governments in recent French history came after his popularity appeared to hit record lows. An opinion poll released this week showed barely 14 percent of voters approved his work.

After an energetic start, Mr. Chirac's presidency has floundered amid mounting discontent with his failure to fulfill campaign promises of lower taxes and bountiful jobs. Nearly two-thirds of French voters now oppose his decision to resume nuclear testing in the South Pacific.

In response to widening rifts within the ruling center-right majority, the new team

Shake-up halves the size of France's government. Page 5

includes several supporters of Mr. Chirac's fellow Gaullist rival for the presidency, former Prime Minister Edouard Balladur.

Presidential aides said the cabinet shake-up was designed to give Mr. Juppé greater authority in pushing through tough austerity measures in coming months so that France can slash its deficits and meet the criteria required for a single European currency by 1999.

Members of the conservative majority welcomed the government downsizing as a necessary step to deliver a more coherent message of reform, but the opposition Socialists saw it as a sign of his growing desperation.

Last week Mr. Chirac announced an abrupt reversal of his economic policy, giving highest priority for the next two years to cutting deficits instead of creating jobs. The choice was made, aides said, after Mr. Chirac concluded that missing the boat on a single currency would have ruinous consequences for France's relations with Germany, and European unity.

Mr. Juppé's own popularity has suffered even more than Mr. Chirac's. He was nearly forced to resign last month by a housing scandal over sweetheart rent deals on city-owned apartments for himself and family members. After Mr. Juppé announced that he would voluntarily move out, a prosecutor let him off with a stiff reprimand.

The government reshuffle comes just days before Mr. Juppé is scheduled to unveil draconian proposals to slash the costs of France's extensive state welfare system. Unions are warning of strikes. The government has vowed to eliminate a \$1.3 billion social security debt in two years.

Germans Open Door to Retail Revolution

Agence France-Presse

BONN — Leaders of Germany's governing center-right coalition announced Tuesday that they had reached agreement on relaxing the country's highly restrictive shop-opening hours, heralding a mini-revolution in social habits.

New trading laws, expected to take effect by mid-1996, are likely to be welcomed by the many people whose working times coincide with the present hours.

Economics Minister Günter Rexrodt, of the Free Democratic Party, presented the agreement as a major breakthrough. It was also welcomed by the German chambers of trade and commerce. But the enthusiasm was dampened somewhat by Labor Minister Norbert Blüm, who said that Christian Union deputies wanted further discussions.

The country's main retail trade union opposed the accord as contrary to its members' interests. Owners of small shops also fear an adverse effect on their livelihood.

The current laws, limiting total weekly store opening time to 68.5 hours, generally date from 1956 and are among the most restrictive in Western Europe.

Under the agreement, stores would be able to stay open from 6:00 A.M. to 8:00 P.M. Monday to Friday. This compares with 7:00 A.M. to 6:30 P.M. at present except on Thursdays, when they may stay open until 8:30 P.M.

It is also proposed that on Saturdays shops be allowed to stay open from 6:00 A.M. to 4:00 P.M., and that regional authorities be empowered to authorize closure up to two hours later. At present, stores must close at 2:00 P.M. on Saturdays, except for the first Saturday of the month and the four Saturdays before Christmas.

AGENDA

Algerian's Arrest Sought by France

Agence France-Presse



A supporter watching speakers at a Communist rally in Moscow on Tuesday.

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High Times in Amsterdam / Debating Curbs on Cannabis

Dutch Tolerance for Drugs Irks Neighbors

By William Drozdiak
Washington Post Service

AMSTERDAM — The throbbing jukebox, the boisterous billiards game and the heterosexual hustle at the juice bar seem like typical scenes at any popular watering hole for young people. But one glance at the menu tells why the Netherlands' largest city still rates as a prime laboratory for the counterculture.

A visitor looking for a late-afternoon boost might try a steaming cup of Space Tea. Or for a dessert that's truly out of this world, the Space Mushroom Pie. Those who want to light up a joint and groove on the music have a selection of marijuana with names like Purple Skunk, Swazi or Sputnik, freely sold over the counter to anyone over the age of 18.

Ever since the Netherlands decriminalized the use of soft drugs by passing its so-called "Opium Law" in 1976, "coffee shops" like Smokey's and the Bulldog have proliferated like wild mushrooms, serving students and musicians, policemen and politicians who can indulge their taste in dope by buying up to 30 grams of cannabis in the form of marijuana or hashish without fear of prosecution. (Despite its name, the law did not legalize opium.)

The Dutch government says that this policy of tolerating soft drugs has protected a generation of young people from being drawn into the hazardous milieu of cocaine and heroin.

But what the Dutch consider an enlightened approach to the vexing drug debate has angered France, Germany and Belgium. As borders become more porous within the single market of the 15-nation European Union, the Netherlands' neighbors have complained that their young people are becoming avid drug tourists, bringing back ever-larger quantities of dope from their excursions to Dutch coffee shops. And the Dutch government has proposed some mild restraints on the trade.

An alarming rise in drug use among young people in France has been attributed by some sociologists to despair about the future in a society with 12 percent unemployment. One in four people under 25 cannot find work. But President Jacques Chirac has placed the blame squarely on what he sees as the lax Dutch attitude toward drugs.

During a state dinner for European Union leaders this year, Mr. Chirac lambasted the Dutch prime minister, Wim Kok, saying he had allowed his country to become a major distribution point for both hard and soft drugs throughout Europe. "Either you get tough and change your policies, or I will shut the border," Mr. Chirac warned.

That, in turn, irritated many Amsterdammers, who staunchly support their dual-track drug policy and other social experiments.

"We are always being accused of being a permissive society, but it is a tradition that we are very proud of," said Paul Vasseur, the city's chief drug policy coordinator. "This is the place that offered safe haven to French Huguenots and Portuguese Jews when other European societies wanted to persecute them. The same sense of righteousness applies to our approach toward drugs, which we prefer to treat as a health problem and not a criminal one."

Officials say the success of its policy is reflected in the sharp decline of young people using hard drugs; only 2 percent of Dutch addicts are under 22 years of age, compared with 14 percent a decade ago. The country's addict population has dropped



Customers smoking cigarettes spiked with hashish at the Bulldog coffee shop in Amsterdam.

by a third, to 25,000 heavy users of cocaine and heroin, or 1.6 per 1,000 inhabitants. Other European countries have twice that level, and in the United States it is six times greater.

"Our coffee shops have the advantage of shielding young people from the delinquency that surrounds the sale of hard drugs in the streets," Jakob Kohnstamm, senior director of drug enforcement at the Interior Ministry, said in an interview. "We believe in the separation of drug markets, and we go after criminals who peddle hard drugs. But there is a strong demand for soft drugs that exists all over the world, and in Holland, we prefer to recognize this demand rather than to suppress it."

Some Dutch police organizations even favor a more radical policy of legalizing drugs completely to push criminal rackets out of the business, but Dutch politicians fear this would breach international drug control treaties. Broad legalization has been endorsed in the United States by such conservatives as the columnist William F. Buckley and former Secretary of State George P. Shultz, and the view enjoys growing support in the Netherlands.

After taking a closer look at the problem, however, the Dutch government acknowledged that its neighbors had a point about the exports. The flourishing coffee shops had grown to nearly 2,000 establishments serving as primary transit points for the soft-drug trade in Europe. "Nederwee," or home-grown cannabis nurtured in greenhouses with high-powered lights, had become such a booming cottage industry that an estimated 35,000 Dutch citizens were now cultivating pot for export sales exceeding hundreds of millions of dollars.

"When I took office nearly two years ago, there were no regulations at all on the coffee shops," said Amsterdam's mayor, Schelto Pauwijn. "Now we want to trim all purchases back to no more than five grams."

Hoping to appease its neighbors abroad while not antagonizing a powerful lobby of 675,000 regular joint smokers at home, the Dutch center-left government has opted for delicate compromise in the first major overhaul of the nation's drug policy in nearly 20 years.

The "adjustments" to be put before Parliament next month include a reduction in the number of coffee shops and the amount of marijuana sold to each buyer; deportation of tourists who break the drug law; cross-border cooperation to stop international drug trafficking, and new restrictions on the large-scale production of the marijuana that has become such a cash crop in the Netherlands.

Already, there are doubts about the feasibility of any crackdown, however mild, in a country that has embraced cannabis as a vital part of its culture and economy.

"It's a fairy tale," said Wim van der Camp, health spokesman for the opposition Christian Democrats. "Will 10 plants be O.K., but with 11 you go to jail and for 200 you get life imprisonment? That's ridiculous."

Mr. Kohnstamm — who as part of an exchange program once worked as an adviser to Bill Clinton when he was governor of Arkansas — sighed about the debate.

"We are a small country and we get along with our neighbors," he said. "But we also hate hypocrisy and have no intention of shutting down the coffee shops, because we think they serve a useful purpose. Besides, we like our leaders to admit that they inhale."

COMING UP

The Orthodox Church, which has played a central role in history and culture across a region from St. Petersburg to Jerusalem, is at a turning point, one brought on by the collapse of Communism.

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Australia's Booming Opium Trade

It's Legal, and Canberra Wants More of the Market

By Michael Richardson
International Herald Tribune

WESTBURY, Australia — In a few weeks, plots of farmland around this quiet country town will be ablaze with the pink and mauve colors of opium poppy flowers.

Tourists will admire the display; some may even ignore warning signs and climb protective fences to steal a few of the *forbidden flowers*. And if the past is any guide, there will be some small-scale theft by local drug abusers as well.

But officials, growers and drug companies emphasize that the poppy production around Westbury and other regions of northern and central Tasmania is far removed from the illicit trade in heroin — derived largely from opium grown in parts of Asia and the Middle East — although the plant, *Papaver somniferum*, is of the same species.

Tasmania is like "a fortress with a big moat around it," said Brian Hartnett, director of marketing and supply at Tasmanian Alkaloids, a unit of the U.S.-based pharmaceutical giant Johnson & Johnson. "A major diversion of opium would be extremely difficult here."

The United States is the biggest importer of opium, accounting for about a quarter of the global trade in controlled drugs. The imports were valued at about \$160 million in 1994.

The U.S. regulation giving 80 percent of that business to Turkey and India was intended

to discourage illegal opium production in those countries. It has been in effect since 1982.

Western narcotics agents say that while it may have helped Turkey keep illicit output under control, up to 30 percent of India's authorized annual crop is diverted into the underground drug trade.

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Correction

An article in last weekend's editions about Argentina's agreement to return the accused former Nazi Erich Priebke to Italy, wrongly reported the fate of General Eberhard von Mackensen and Lieutenant General Kurt Malzer. Their death sentences were commuted.

The habeas corpus was granted by the Argentine Supreme Court.

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Independence? Not So Fast

Its Advocates in Taiwan Mute Their Call

By Keith B. Richburg
Washington Post Service

"People think if we become independent, China will attack," Mr. Peng said.

TAIPEI — At a Chicago-style sports bar with a buffalo head on the wall and American beer on tap, Lisa Wang, a 21-year-old public relations manager, anxiously sought a newcomer's opinion on a matter that requires constant reassurance.

"Which do you think is better," she asked, "Taiwan, or mainland China?"

"I think Taiwan is very good," she said firmly, answering her own question. But when asked her opinion on the burning issue of the day here — whether Taiwan should declare formal independence from the mainland — she paused.

"Independence, yes," she said. "But no fighting. I think the mainland government is very cruel. But I don't want to see fighting. I think bloodshed would be terrible."

Her words echoed what seems to be the most common sentiment around Taiwan — independence, fine, but not at the risk of provoking a potentially destructive confrontation with China. It is a view borne out in most public opinion polls.

The fear of provoking China makes campaigning a hard sell for the opposition parties, especially the Democratic Progressives, the party mostly identified by its pro-independence stand. With legislative elections scheduled for Dec. 2, and presidential elections three months later, Progressive candidates have been forced to tone down their independence message in an effort to win over fearful and fretful voters like Lisa Wang — and analysts say the ruling Kuomintang is unlikely to be dislodged.

"It's true, common people are a little bit worried about this thing," said the Progressives' presidential candidate, Peng Min-ming, who spent more than two decades in exile for advocating independence.

Mr. Peng is mired in last place among four presidential candidates hoping to oust the popular incumbent, Lee Teng-hui of the Nationalist Party, or Kuomintang, who is running for re-election in March. And in an interview, Mr. Peng conceded that running as a pro-independence candidate is a rough challenge given the current popular mood.

missiles off Taiwan's coast. But China's muscle-flexing appears to have backfired; rather than intimidating Taiwanese into not supporting Mr. Lee, he emerged more popular than ever.

In the process, Mr. Lee has managed to take over the centrist ground in the independence debate: walking independently and talking independently without actually uttering the word "independence."

Mr. Lee's balancing act has frustrated his political rivals in Taiwan as well. In their legislative campaign, the Progressives have been reduced to using a mundane, almost pleading slogan, "Give Us a Chance."

The Kuomintang will probably win the most seats and maintain its majority in the 153-seat national legislature, analysts here say, but it will be a substantially weakened majority, and the party's 50-year dominance of politics will be loosened considerably with more opposition members helping to set the agenda.

The Progressives are expected to end up with about 50 seats, the number they have now, while the biggest gainers in the December elections are expected to be the candidates of the anti-independence New Party, which is expected to double or even triple the seven seats it now holds.

TRAVEL UPDATE

Eurotunnel Mark: The Millionth Car

CALEAIS, France — Eurotunnel, the beleaguered operator of the debt-ridden tunnel linking England and France, celebrated the passage Tuesday of the millionth passenger vehicle since the service began last December.

It took more than six months to reach the 500,000 milestone, on June 27.

Eurotunnel reported total of 124,162 cars and buses transported by "Le Shuttle" in October, a 14 percent jump in tourist-vehicle traffic over the previous month. The company estimates that 6 million passengers have traveled through the tunnel (AFP)

Cambodia to Light Up Angkor Wat

SIEM REAP, Cambodia — Eurotunnel, the beleaguered operator of the debt-ridden tunnel linking England and France, celebrated the passage Tuesday of the millionth passenger vehicle since the service began last December.

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The tour, which will be held three times a night, will end in front of the temple at a 500-seat amphitheater with a grand finale of laser lights and music. The show, scheduled

THE AMERICAS

Chrétien Intruder Is Charged in Ottawa

By Clyde H. Farnsworth
New York Times Service

TORONTO — A knife-wielding intruder has been charged with trying to murder Prime Minister Jean Chrétien at his official Ottawa residence early Sunday, raising questions about the security arrangements for the Canadian leader.

André Dallaire, 34, a convenience store clerk from the Montreal suburb of Longueuil, was charged Monday. He could

face life in prison, which means 25 years before consideration of parole.

It was about 2:45 A.M. on Sunday when Aline Chrétien rose from bed to investigate noises in the hallway of the Ottawa White House. She saw a man carrying an open jackknife with a 4½-inch blade.

She quickly retreated into the bedroom, locking two bedroom doors, to telephone for help. Her husband, still asleep, was awakened by the slamming

doors.

Mr. Chrétien credited his wife's "incredible sang-froid" with saving their lives.

"She said he had glasses and a mustache. And in six to 10 minutes — I don't know — the RCMP came on the second floor and arrested a man who had a jackknife, open, right at the door of our room."

The Royal Canadian Mounted Police patrol the grounds hourly from a guard house at the front gate, but are not inside

the house itself. The man apparently scaled a fence and threw a rock through the glass of a door to gain entrance.

The break-in has shocked Canadians, whose prime ministers do not usually face daily security threats, and brought red faces to the Mounties, whose job it is to protect the prime minister.

Last year the administration came close to winning congressional approval for a thorough overhaul of the system under which hotel operators, outfitters and hundreds of other businesses win the highly lucrative right to provide a vast variety of services to the public in 129 units of the National Park Service.

The House version of the reconciliation legislation, supported by the trade association of park concessioners, is designed to make the system more competitive. But critics in the environmental community and the park service itself say that the provisions fall far short of reform. (WP)

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POLITICAL NOTES

A Parks Giveaway?

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Bill Clinton in budget negotiations: tying the hands of his Treasury secretary.

Republican sources said Monday that House leaders were planning to impose detailed restrictions on Robert E. Rubin's authority to avert a federal default by tapping such government trust funds as Social Security and the federal employees pension plan. The restrictions would be attached to a bill allowing a temporary increase in government borrowing authority, legislation that would avert damage from the political wrangling over the budget.

Several of Mr. Rubin's predecessors have tapped such funds briefly in budget crises, repaying the funds after political feuding had ended and the debt ceiling was increased. (WP)

Hart Gives Up on Seat

DENVER — Gary Hart has abandoned an effort to reclaim the Senate seat he gave up nearly a decade ago, rival candidates for that seat have said.

"He said he was not running," said Phil Perinetti, one of five candidates in the Democratic primary who attended a meeting led by Mr. Hart on Monday.

Mr. Hart, the Democratic front-runner in the 1988 presidential race until his

campaign was sunk by reports of his involvement with a model, Donna Rice, did not immediately return telephone calls.

Ten weeks ago, he began testing the waters for a political comeback. (NYT)

Endorsement Holdout

WASHINGTON — Governor Steve Merrill of New Hampshire insists he has not decided to endorse anyone yet for president, although Republican sources say he has agreed to back Bob Dole.

"I wouldn't believe any reports about me coming from inside the Washington Beltway," the Republican governor told a New Hampshire newspaper Monday.

But two sources, one of them a prominent New Hampshire Republican, said Mr. Merrill had made his decision over the weekend and planned to announce it this week. (AP)

Quote /Unquote

Vice President Al Gore on his Republican budget adversaries: "This Congress led by Newt Gingrich and Bob Dole is the most right-wing, extremist, anti-family Congress in the history of this country." (NYT)

Cuba Plans Easier Way For Exiles To Visit

By Larry Rohter
New York Times Service

HAVANA — Seeking to improve relations with Cuban exiles it once derided as "worms" and "counterrevolutionaries," the Cuban government has announced measures that would make it easier for them to visit and invest in the island.

Under the new regulations, announced Monday by Roberto Robaina, the Cuban foreign minister, the 1.2 million Cubans living abroad will be able to apply for travel documents, renewable every two years, that will allow them to enter and leave the country as many times as they like.

While details remain to be worked out, a spokesman for the Foreign Ministry said that all people of Cuban descent would presumably be eligible for the new system, including those traveling on foreign passports and those who fled the country "illegally."

The measures were announced at the end of a government-sponsored conference. "The Nation and Migration," attended by 357 émigrés, who are now being courted by Cuba as a source of capital and investment.

Cuban-Americans have long criticized the cumbersome and costly process they endure to obtain permission to visit here. The issue had been raised at an earlier meeting last year, and Cuban officials describe the changes as a step to "normalization" of their relationship with the émigré community.

Many participants also complained of efforts by the Clinton administration to prevent them from attending the conference. Washington, they said, has refused to authorize a special license that would have exempted them from the long-standing American embargo on trade and travel to Cuba.

The United States strictly limits visits to Cuba by Americans, but the administration in recent months has endorsed "people-to-people" contact between Americans and Cubans as a way of fostering political changes here, and many of those attending the conference said they were here with just that intention. Though denied the license, they were able to take advantage of new regulations that allow Cuban-Americans to visit once a year for emergency humanitarian reasons.



ELDER STATESMAN — Pierre Trudeau criticizing Quebec separatists in Ottawa for misrepresenting Canada's constitutional history. He was promoting a new book.

AMERICAN TOPICS

Benefits Are at Risk as Pool of Veterans Starts to Shrink

Support for veterans' benefits may wane as the shrinking population of military veterans grows older, blacker, poorer and more female, according to the Cox News Service.

In 1970, with the United States still deeply involved in Vietnam and the all-volunteer force three years away, 13.6 percent of the U.S. population had served in the military. But then a professional military replaced the draft, and the country has not been in a major war in 20 years. By 2010, the proportion of veterans in the population is projected to have shrunk by half, to 6.7 percent. Already, for the first time in decades, a majority of the members of Congress are nonveterans.

Analysts predict that in the future, a much larger percentage of veterans will be minorities and women and come from low-income backgrounds.

Short Takes

Allen Roses of the Duke University Medical Center, who in 1993 discovered a genetic

trait linked to Alzheimer's, says he has now figured out that it causes the disease by weakening the microscopic "plumbing" that carries nutrients to brain cells and flushes out the waste. He said the finding offers numerous possibilities for the development of drugs that might not "cure" the degenerative disease but could delay it for 20 years. That way, most people would not live long enough to get it.

The dry martini, that legendary cocktail of sophisticates from Robert Benchley to James Bond, appears to be making a comeback among young urban professionals, who also favor big-band music and expensive cigars. U.S. gin consumption last year was up, by 2.7 percent, for the first time since 1990, according to industry figures. Mr. Benchley is credited with telling a friend coming in from the rain, "Now get yourself out of those wet things and into a dry martini."

Mike Marcotte risked his nose to help a skunk in distress. The skunk got its head caught in a jar while rooting through some garbage outside a supermarket. Fellow store employees phoned the police for help, but the Farmington, Maine, resident, saying he feared the animal would suffocate, gritted his teeth, reached down and tugged on the jar. It would not come loose. "I gave it another yank and it came off, and I took off," Mr. Marcotte said. The skunk lingered briefly, then ambled away without leaving its powerful spray behind.

International Herald Tribune

that Christopher Mackinney violated a state vandalism law or obstructed the police, the court said. (AP)

A man questioned in the Oklahoma City bombing has pleaded guilty to resisting arrest. Prosecutors agreed to drop a firearms charge in exchange for the resisting-arrest plea that Steven Garrett Colbern, 35, entered in U.S. District Court in Los Angeles. Mr. Colbern was arrested on May 12 in Oatman, Arizona, by federal agents investigating areas they believed the bombing suspect Timothy J. McVeigh had visited. A search of Mr. Colbern's bedroom and truck turned up weapons and two bags of ammonium nitrate, the type of fertilizer used in the Oklahoma City bomb that killed 169 people. (AP)

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Away From Politics

Two dozen midshipmen were implicated in the sale or use of drugs, including LSD and marijuana, in a widening of the latest scandal at the U.S. Naval Academy. Five cadets suspected of selling drugs to their classmates face possible courts-martial, while as many as 19 others could be dismissed for using drugs, according to a statement issued by the academy. (NYT)

AIDS patients may soon have a new drug to help boost the effectiveness of their standard treatment. Government scientists have recommended that the Food and Drug Administration approve the drug 3TC to be used as AZT, the standard therapy most AIDS patients take. Glaxo Wellcome Co. manufacturers both drugs.

A Los Angeles bus hit and killed a man on a scooter, and two enraged bystanders pulled the driver off the bus and beat him, the police said. Jafar Broussard, 20, died at the scene, the police said. The driver was in critical condition. (AP)

About 90 million Americans still breathe air that fails to meet federal health standards, but the number of people who live with dirty air has declined by more than a third since 1990, the Environmental Protection Agency reported. (AP)

A sidewalk chalk artist who talked back to police should not have been arrested and has the right to sue, a federal appeals court in San Francisco ruled. No reasonable officer could have believed

Sex Harassment Trial Shadows Navy Captain

Washington Post Service

U.S. Navy Secretary John H. Dalton has decided that a captain acquitted at a court-martial of having an "unduly familiar" relationship with a female subordinate should be denied promotion to rear admiral, according to congressional sources.

The case involves the former head of the navy's sexual harassment and equal opportunity office, Captain Everett L. Greene. Captain Greene, 47, became the highest-ranking navy officer to face a court-martial in more than five decades when he went to trial last month on charges that he sexually harassed his subordinate.

Captain Greene is one of two blacks on the navy's seven-man list to join the 220 admirals on active duty. The selection list had been forwarded to the Senate before Captain Greene was

charged. His selection was put on hold pending the outcome of the trial.

Mr. Dalton's recommendation now goes to Defense Secretary William J. Perry and then to President Bill Clinton, who is the only one who can remove his name from the selection list.

One navy official said Mr. Dalton had to decide whether Captain Greene was guilty of a criminal offense but whether he had the "professional judgment" and "proper character to lead men and women" and whether navy leadership could have "trust and confidence in the individual."

A Senate source, making the same points, said it would have been particularly difficult for Captain Greene to garner the "trust and confidence" from his superiors following the trial's revelations.

Fever No Longer a Mystery

The Associated Press

MANAGUA — The U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention has tentatively identified a mystery fever that has killed 16 people and infected 2,000 others in Nicaragua.

The agency diagnosed four cases of the disease as leptospirosis, Nicaragua's health minister, Federico Mifioz, said Monday.

He said the agency will conduct further tests to confirm the diagnosis.

Leptospirosis is an infectious disease transmitted from animals to humans. It can be treated with such antibiotics as peni-

cillin. Humans contract the disease through contact with the urine and feces of dogs, cows, rodents and other animals.

The disease produces chills, fever, headaches, body aches, bleeding from the lungs and sunken ribs.

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ASIA

3 Accused GIs in Okinawa Hear Rape Victim's Hope

By Kevin Sullivan
Washington Post Service

NAHA, Okinawa — Three U.S. servicemen accused of raping a 12-year-old Okinawan schoolgirl, in a case that has sent shock waves from Tokyo to the White House, sat in court Tuesday and listened as a prosecutor read the little girl's response: "I hope they will be kept in jail as long as they live."

All three men admitted in court that they had participated in abducting the girl on Sept. 4, taping her mouth, eyes, legs and wrists and driving her to a cane field. One of the men, Seaman Marcus D. Gill, 22, admitted that he then raped the girl; the other two, both Marines, Privates First Class Rodriko Harp, 21, and Kendrick M. Ledet, 21, denied raping her.

The court appearance gave the public its first look at three young servicemen whose behavior started an international incident that has brought apologies from President Bill Clinton, jeopardized the government of Prime Minister Tomiichi Murayama and forced an angry debate on the Japanese-U.S. security relationship that neither wanted.

Since the rape, public outrage has grown into an issue that probably will result in

some reductions of the U.S. presence in Okinawa. Using the rape case for traction, Governor Masahide Ota has threatened to take Mr. Murayama to court over the issue of private landowners who are refusing to renew their leases on property being used for U.S. bases.

Two weeks ago in Okinawa, more than 50,000 people attended a rally calling for the punishment of those who raped the girl and a reduction of U.S. bases in Okinawa, which cover 20 percent of the island's land.

In response to the rape, women have started Okinawa's first rape-crisis center, and they plan to stage a sit-in at the local government office until Nov. 20. That's when Mr. Clinton begins a state visit to Tokyo that is to focus on the U.S.-Japan security relationship.

In the center of the storm stood a man in plastic flip-flops. Mr. Gill, a thick-necked Navy nurse and former star high school football player in tiny Woodville, Texas, was wearing a red-and-green rugby shirt, khaki pants and sandals as he stood before the three-judge panel that will decide his fate. There are no jury trials in Japan.

"Yes," said Seaman Gill, who is married and has two children, standing with his hands folded behind his back,

when asked if he admired the charges against him.

He was followed by Private Ledet, who has been described in some reports as a Boy Scout, a church usher and a tuba player in the school band in his hometown of Waycross, Georgia.

"I never hit her; I never harmed her," said Private Ledet, who was also dressed casually in a track-suit top and green jeans. He told the judges that he did not rape the girl, but he bowed his head and said "yes" when the chief judge asked him if he had conspired to plan the rape.

Prosecutors introduced a signed statement from Private Ledet that said he attempted to rape the girl after Seaman Gill did, but he was unable to penetrate her. Under Japanese law, Private Ledet faces the same sentence, three years to life imprisonment, if he conspired in the rape but did not actually sexually assault the victim.

Private Harp, of Griffin, Georgia, a slight man wearing a Nike pullover and black sweat pants, was the last to enter his plea: "Guilty," he said. "But I'd like to add that I did not rape her. But I did hit her."

Prosecutors also provided their first detailed description of the charges against the three. They told the judges that the trio and one other American serviceman went driving in a rented car shortly after noon on Sept. 4. They visited a record shop, then Seaman Gill allegedly suggested raping a girl. They drove to a store where Privates Harp and Ledet purchased duct tape and condoms. The fourth man was masked to be dropped off.

The prosecutors said that at about 7:30 P.M., the three men began looking for a girl to rape in a small town north of Naha, the capital. They spotted the girl as she was walking home from a stationery store.

The servicemen listened impassively as prosecutors read statements from the victim's parents. "I hope the death penalty can be given to them," her mother's statement said. "If the existing laws permit it, I would like to kill these three American soldiers," her father's said.

The servicemen listened impassively as prosecutors read statements from the victim's parents. "I hope the death



Okinawa police shielding the three U.S. servicemen as they walk to their trial in Naha.

McNamara Visits Country He Once Tried to Destroy

The Associated Press

HANOI — Twenty years after the end of a war he helped escalate and later called a mistake, Robert S. McNamara on Tuesday visited the former enemy capital.

The former U.S. defense secretary was met by officials of the Foreign Ministry's Institute for International Relations. It was his first visit to Vietnam since the war ended in 1975.

"We're here, obviously, for one reason — to see if Vietnam and the United States can draw

lessons from what was a tragedy for both sides," Mr. McNamara said. He came as part of a delegation from the New York-based Council on Foreign Relations, which is asking Hanoi to collaborate in a high-level conference on the Vietnam War.

As defense secretary under Presidents Kennedy and Johnson from 1961 to 1968, he strongly supported the U.S. role in Vietnam. He resigned in 1968 after becoming convinced the war was unwinnable.

The servicemen listened impassively as prosecutors read statements from the victim's parents. "I hope the death

Sri Lanka Dismisses War-Zone Aide In Dispute Over Reports on Refugees

Reuters

COLOMBO — The Sri Lankan government, preparing to send relief to Tamil refugees fleeing the Jaffna war, suspended its top administrator for the region Tuesday after accusing him of giving misleading reports.

Industries Minister C.V. Gooneratne told Parliament that the administrator, K. Ponnambalam, had been suspended for giving the government false reports on the refugees and food shortages in the northern Jaffna Peninsula, where troops are

battling Tamil rebels. Government troops have reached the outskirts of Jaffna town after a two-week push.

In recent weeks, Mr. Ponnambalam repeatedly has reported food shortages among the refugees fleeing the fighting.

Mr. Ponnambalam was not immediately available for comment. He was in Colombo to organize food supplies. President Chandrika Bandaranaike Kumaratunga said at a news conference earlier this year that Mr. Ponnambalam was a virtual hostage of the Liberation Tigers

of Tamil Eelam when working in rebel-held areas.

Last week, Mr. Ponnambalam said 400,000 Tamils had fled their homes to avoid the fighting. Western relief agencies also have put the refugee figure at 300,000 to 400,000.

But on Monday, Foreign Minister Lakshman Kadirgamar put the number of people displaced at about 100,000. He said the government was doing all it could to help the refugees.

The rebels have begun recruiting youths from refugee camps to refill their ranks.

BRIEFLY ASIA

Afghan Leader Offers to Resign

KABUL — President Burhanuddin Rabbani said Tuesday that he was willing to step down, but he attached a number of conditions to his eventual resignation.

"Any day a commission or an individual is ready to take over, we are ready to hand over power," the Afghan head of state told government leaders.

"The first condition is a cessation of hostilities within the country," he added, referring to the Taliban militia. (AFP)

Beijing Seeks a Reborn Lama

BEIJING — China said it was still searching Tuesday for the reincarnation of the second-holiest lama in Tibet, and Chinese sources said monks gathered in Beijing were expected to identify the boy in an ancient rite this week.

"Our work to select the reincarnated soul boy is still underway," said the Foreign Ministry spokesman, Shen Guofang.

"The Dalai Lama's arbitrary selection of a soul boy as the reincarnation of the Panchen Lama is null and void," he said, referring to the announcement last May by the exiled spiritual leader of Tibet of the reincarnation of the lama. (Reuters)

Cambodia Bans New Opposition

PHNOM PENH — A new opposition party created by the prominent dissident Sam Rainsy was declared illegal Tuesday by the Cambodian government, which said the group had not submitted the proper documents.

"Any kind of official declaration of any political party without permission from the Ministry of Interior is illegal," the co-ministers of interior, You Hockry and Sar Kheng, wrote the dissident. (AFP)

Tough Pedophilia Bill Derailed

MANILA — An attempt to approve a bill sentencing pedophiles to death failed Tuesday after a congressional justice committee disagreed on its effectiveness as a deterrent and on the definition of a child prostitute, the Philippine state news agency said.

Some members of the House of Representatives panel could not agree on the cutoff age for a child prostitute, while others said killing offenders would be no deterrent. (AFP)

8 East Timorese Seek Asylum

JAKARTA — Eight East Timorese youths sought asylum at the Dutch Embassy on Tuesday, and the Indonesian Foreign Office said Portugal had agreed to accept them.

A Dutch Embassy spokesman said the eight, whose requests were rejected, did not claim to be rebels or members of a clandestine group, nor were they being sought by the authorities. (AP)

VOICES From Asia

Shen Guofang, Foreign Ministry spokesman in Beijing, on security talks later this month between the United States and Japan: "When drafting or amending their national defense policies, these countries should do so to maintain regional peace and stability instead of undermining it." (AFP)

Takekazu Kawamura, a director-general at the Foreign Affairs Ministry in Tokyo, appealing to the International Court of Justice to declare nuclear weapons illegal: "Because of their immense power to cause destruction, the use of nuclear weapons is clearly contrary to the spirit of humanity that gives international law its philosophical foundation." (Reuters)

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EUROPE

Paris Sends Aide to U.K. To Organize Terror Hunt

Reuters

PARIS — France's senior anti-terrorist magistrate, Jean-Louis Bruguière, arrived in London on Tuesday to coordinate moves with British authorities against Algerian Muslim fundamentalists suspected of being involved in a series of bombings in France, his office said.

Aides confirmed the visit after the French daily *Le Monde* said he had gone to Britain to discuss the case of Abdelkader Benouf, an Algerian also known as Abou Fares, who is being held by the British police in connection with a series of bombings in France.

Another Algerian, arrested with Mr. Benouf on Saturday, was released Monday and immediately reentered on unrelated immigration charges.

French media have identified the second man as a brother of Abdelkrim Deneche, an Algerian resident in Sweden who is suspected by France to be another key figure in the bombings case. Sweden has rejected France's request for the extradition of Mr. Deneche.

Le Monde said Mr. Bruguière would discuss with British officials a possible request to extradite Mr. Benouf, whom France suspects of having orchestrated a series of bomb attacks that killed seven people and wounded about 170 in France since July 25.

An Algerian extremist movement, the Armed Islamic Group, has claimed responsibility for the bomb attacks. It accuses France of siding with the military government in Algiers in a civil war against Muslim fundamentalists.

Another young Algerian suspected of involvement was transferred to a Paris hospital Tuesday. Karim Koussa was wounded in a shoot-out with security forces near Lyon on Oct. 3 as he tried to cover the escape of Khaled Kelkal, another key suspect, who was killed soon afterward by the police.

Shake-Up Is Evidence That Paris Means Business

By Joseph Fitchett
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — President Jacques Chirac's drastic decision to appoint a new cabinet signaled both a deep political crisis in France and a bid to restore a sense of momentum behind a tighter, more experienced and combative team.

Only four new people were brought in, and key ministers

NEWS ANALYSIS

were kept, but 16 less-experienced ministers were dropped as the number of government posts was cut in half.

This leaner team is clearly meant to be tough enough to surmount the deepening woes of Prime Minister Alain Juppé and President Chirac, who have sunk to record lows in popularity after a mere six months in office.

No recent government has fallen as fast as Mr. Juppé's. The timing of the surprise shuffle — in itself an admission of the government's deep troubles — was clearly dictated by the need for a team capable of winning broader

support for radical changes in the social security system.

That test, coming up for parliamentary debate this month, is critical to the government's wider credibility as it seeks to tackle the deficits dogging the economy.

The key change involves a slight shift of the largely Gaullist government toward centrists, notably Jacques Barrot, the labor minister, who was promoted to a superministry in charge of social affairs. His record of social concern and authority from past ministerial posts will give the government muscle in tackling the explosive social security issue.

Among the centrists, the most prominent new minister is Alain Lamoussaire, who handled European affairs in a previous conservative government and has been brought in to handle the budget portfolio under Finance Minister Jean Arthuris.

Mr. Lamoussaire worked well with Mr. Juppé when the latter was foreign minister under Prime Minister Edouard Balladur, but Mr. Lamoussaire made himself ineligible for a

job in the first Juppé government by supporting Mr. Balladur's presidential bid against Mr. Chirac. No prominent Balladur supporters were included in the government after the May election.

The prominence of centrists will reassure Germany and other European countries about France's commitment to moderate policies and continued commitment to closer integration in Europe.

Mr. Juppé clearly intends to keep a firm hand over foreign and security issues, behind Mr. Chirac. He did not change his

original team in that sector, concentrating the changes on social and economic affairs.

In choosing a leaner, meaner team, Mr. Juppé can claim to be following the logic of the policy shift Mr. Chirac announced last month. The president said France was obliged to launch a campaign to address the gaping deficits in government spending, including welfare programs.

The decision to translate that pledge into a new government lineup, even at the risk of some political embarrassment at changing so young

U.K. Conservatives Suffer Twin Defeats

Reuters

that have tarnished his government in voters' eyes.

Labor vowed to pursue any Conservative member of Parliament who continued to work as a consultant and did not declare his earnings.

Also embarrassing was a decision by London's Court of Appeal to quash the convictions of four businessmen who had been found guilty of illegally exporting arms to Iraq before the 1991 Gulf War.

Lord Chief Justice Peter Taylor said the government should have made official documents available to attorneys for the weapons company Ordtec.

He said the documents would have enabled them to argue that the government knew about the exports to Iraq in the 1980s but had turned a blind eye.

The case resembled a similar "arms for Iraq" trial, which was stopped in November 1992 when a former defense minister admitted that the government had tacitly supported arms sales to Iraq before the Gulf War.

An independent board of inquiry is set to issue a report on the trial soon.

The New French Cabinet

Agence France-Presse

Following is a list of principal cabinet members announced Tuesday following the government reshuffle in France:

Prime Minister, Alain Juppé; Defense, Charles Millon; Foreign, Hervé de Charette; Economy and Finance, Jean Arthuris; Justice, Jacques Toubon; Housing, Transport and Tourism, Bernard Pons

Labor, Jacques Barrot; Interior, Jean-Louis Debré; Environment, Corinne Lepage; Educ. and Research, François Bayrou; Culture, Philippe Douste-Blazy; Industry, Post and Telecommunications, Franck Borotra; Relations with Parliament, Roger Roman; Agriculture and Fisheries, Philippe Vassat; Territorial Administration, Jean-Claude Gaudin; Trade, Jean-Pierre Raffarin; Civil Service, Dominique Perben

BRIEFLY EUROPE

Official Tally Shows Walesa 2 Percentage Points Behind

WARSAW — Alexander Kwasniewski, a former Communist, won the first round of the Polish presidential elections with 35.11 percent of the vote, compared with 33.11 percent for the incumbent, Lech Walesa, according to official results released Tuesday.

The two will contest the second round on Nov. 19. The turnout in the election was 64.7 percent. (AFP)

Nuclear Shipment Overturns

VALENCE, France — A truck loaded with 18 tons of nuclear waste overturned on a highway Tuesday, officials reported, but they said there was no danger of leakage.

The driver of the truck was slightly injured when his vehicle, apparently speeding, crashed on an access road of the A7 highway in the Drome region of southeastern France.

The radioactive waste — containing uranium 235 and 238 — was being transported in concrete-sealed

containers, none of which came off the truck, the police said.

A radioactive-alert unit was sent to the site to assess any consequences, but it determined there was no danger of leakage, officials said. The truck had been taking the waste from a nearby nuclear plant to a storage center for treatment. (AFP)

Warships Leave U.K. Base

ROSYTH, Scotland — A 15-gun salute boomed out Tuesday as 14 warships left Rosyth naval base, which is closing as part of a cutback in Britain's armed forces.

Rosyth, Britain's last base on the North Sea, will close by the end of the year. The base and an adjoining dockyard once employed more than 15,000 people. (Reuters)

Fire in Germany Kills Turk

BAYREUTH, Germany — A Turk was killed and two others were hurt when a fire that may have been set swept through their house overnight in this southern German town, the police said Tuesday.

A police spokesman declined to rule out arson

aimed at foreigners, but said that investigators had no proof so far of a criminal act. A 27-year-old Turkish man died of smoke inhalation. Two 47-year-old Turks required hospital treatment. (Reuters)

Calendar

European Union events scheduled for Wednesday:

BRUSSELS: Meeting of European Commission to adopt a plan for satellite telecommunication services and a directive to negotiate an accord between the EU and Chile.

BRUSSELS: Manuel Marin, commissioner for relations with the Middle East and Mediterranean, meets with the U.S. assistant secretary of state for the Near East, Robert Pellegrino.

BRUSSELS: Research Commissioner Edith Cresson meets with European employers

Sources: Agence Europe, AFP.

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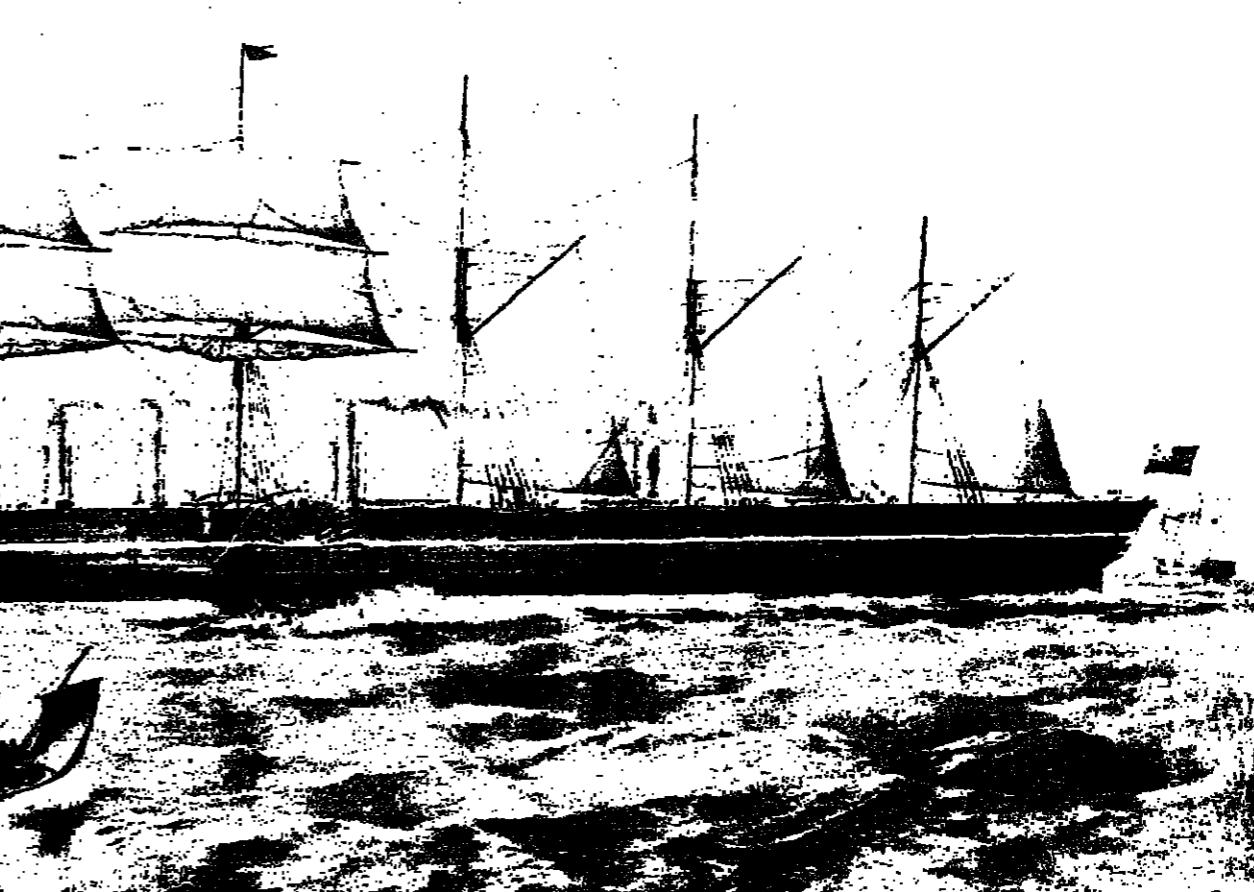
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Report on Admiralty Trials, Woolwich, 1830.

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INTERNATIONAL

Hague Prosecutor Cites Delays by U.S. Letter Faults Cooperation On War Crimes Evidence

By Michael Dobbs
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The chief prosecutor of an international war crimes tribunal has complained to the United States about delays in handing over intelligence information that could be used to build criminal cases against people suspected of atrocities in the former Yugoslavia.

The complaints, which are contained in an Oct. 30 letter from Judge Richard Goldstone to the U.S. Embassy in The Hague, appear to cast doubt on recent assertions by U.S. officials that the Clinton administration is cooperating fully with the work of the tribunal.

In his letter, Judge Goldstone describes the "quality and timeliness" of the information provided by the U.S. government as "disappointing."

The White House press secretary, Michael McCurry, called the charges by Judge Goldstone "unfortunate," noting that Washington had spent a lot of time and resources collecting evidence, "which we have always quickly shared," Agence France-Presse reported.

[He denied that Washington was withholding technical evidence, but acknowledged that there were "certain types of intelligence we can't share with the international community.]

The issue of prosecuting alleged war criminals has assumed central importance in the Bosnia peace talks, which are about to enter their second week in Dayton, Ohio. According to a leaked draft of U.S. proposals,

Delay Over NATO Chief Linked to U.S. Irritation

Reuters

BRUSSELS — NATO's difficulty in naming a new secretary-general underlines the importance Washington attaches to the post coupled with irritation at its European allies for pushing their candidates, diplomats said Tuesday.

"I do not think they have serious objections, they are just trying to make a point," a senior NATO diplomat said.

NATO's ambassadors were meeting again Tuesday to take new soundings on support for the only two candidates: former Prime Minister Ruud Lubbers of the Netherlands and former Foreign Minister Uffe Ellemann-Jensen of Denmark.

"I would expect no decision,

Jordan Airliner Is Diverted for Bomb Search

VIENNA — A Jordanian state airliner that had been forced to make an emergency landing in Vienna on Tuesday after receiving a bomb threat was given the all-clear by Austrian police after a thorough search.

"The search is over and is negative," said an Interior Ministry spokesman. The Alia flight was scheduled to go on to Amman later in the day, he said.

The Lockheed TriStar wide-bodied jetliner, en route from Chicago to Amman via Amsterdam with 233 passengers, was over the former Yugoslavia when the alarm was raised.

A police official at the Vienna airport said that the threat had been received by telephone in Amsterdam and passed to Amman, which radioed the plane to turn back and land in Vienna.

By Elisabeth Rosenthal
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — At Woodhull Hospital in Brooklyn, Dr. Yusuf Afacan takes care of poor patients with AIDS, drawing their blood, juggling their medications, funding their homes.

After graduating from medical school in his native Turkey, Dr. Afacan did a residency in New Jersey and a fellowship in infectious diseases at the University of Rochester.

He landed his job in Brooklyn through a program that allows foreign-born and trained doctors to remain in the United States if they practice in underserved areas. Four of the five senior doctors at his clinic are also foreign graduates — the others from Belgium, Haiti and Pakistan.

But if legislators have their way, Dr. Afacan and his colleagues, who work where many American doctors refuse to go, may be an endangered species.

Facing an oversupply of doctors, the Clinton administration and Congress, in separate mea-

sures, are scaling back the government programs that have long allowed graduates of overseas medical schools to practice in the United States, providing crucial care in the sickest, poorest neighborhoods.

At the same time, medical groups, which have long tolerated if not embraced foreign doctors, are turning against them as competition for jobs in an industry that has been thrown into turmoil by budget cuts and the growth of managed care.

Physicians like Dr. Afacan are at the center of a political maelstrom that threatens to topple the fragile infrastructure that provides care in America's AIDS clinics, city hospitals and rural emergency rooms.

Public hospital administrators are in a near panic that the prospect of losing a huge chunk of their work force.

"There is this myth that if we cut off the supply of international graduates, somehow there are going to be American doctors who are going to want these jobs," said Kalman Resnick, a Chicago lawyer who

has helped Cook County Hospital find foreign-trained doctors. "And that is just not the case."

Of the 1,261 doctors in training who dispense care full time at New York's public hospitals, nearly 70 percent are foreign-born graduates of overseas medical schools, and the percentage is even higher at some private hospitals in poor neighborhoods. At Bronx Lebanon it is 71 percent; at North General Hospital in Harlem it is 91 percent.

The international medical graduates, many of whom were recruited to this country by hospitals in need of their labor, feel betrayed.

"When this country needed a lot of physicians to help the health care system, international graduates were very welcome — wined and dined," said Dr. Busharat Ahmad, a Pakistani-born ophthalmologist who practices in Monroe, Michigan. "And now, when they don't need so many, they are thrown by the wayside, and no one cares."

The House Medicare bill that

passed last month will cut federal subsidies for many if not most doctors in training who are international medical graduates.

Over 50 percent of doctors in training fall into this category at many inner-city hospitals, where such doctors dispense the bulk of front-line care.

At the same time, the Department of Health and Human Services is seeking to curtail a visa program that has allowed foreign doctors who have finished training to remain in the United States if they practice in poor areas.

Within the profession, graduates of foreign medical schools say they are facing new levels of bias, with groups like the American Association of Medical Colleges lobbying to restrict opportunities for foreign physicians.

"We have just got to stop the pipeline of foreign medical graduates," said Dr. Ed O'Neill, director of the center. "They are a big chunk of physician oversupply. This very quickly gets into racial issues, but I don't think that's it. We're just trying to be rational."

Central to the debate about

the proper role of foreign-trained doctors are a couple of facts: First, there are now too many doctors in the United States particularly specialists, and health economists say this surplus breeds inefficiency and drives up costs. Second, there are 149,000 international medical graduates now practicing in the United States, which amounts to 20 percent of the nation's physicians. Virtually all of these doctors enter the country for medical training but remain for years afterward.

To groups as diverse as the American Association of Medical Colleges, an industry group, and the Center for the Health Professions at the University of California at San Francisco, a research group, the proper course is a matter of simple math.

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PRELUDE TO ELECTIONS — Thousands of communists filling Tverskaya Street in Moscow on Tuesday to mark the 78th anniversary of the Bolshevik Revolution.

U.S. Forces Some Once-Welcome Doctors to Move On

By Elisabeth Rosenthal
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — At Woodhull Hospital in Brooklyn, Dr. Yusuf Afacan takes care of poor patients with AIDS, drawing their blood, juggling their medications, funding their homes.

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The House Medicare bill that

Rock Carvings Halt Work On a Portuguese Dam

By The Associated Press

TBILISI, Georgia — Dzhaba Ioseliani, who lost his parliamentary immunity after an election defeat Sunday, awaited arrest Tuesday in connection with a car-bomb attack on President-elect Eduard A. Shevardnadze.

But police could not arrest the warlord because he enjoyed immunity from prosecution as a lawmaker in this former Soviet republic.

Mr. Ioseliani was considered the second most powerful person in Georgia before he lost his Parliament seat.

The prosecutor-general is

sued a warrant for Mr. Ioseliani's arrest the day after the Aug. 29 assassination attempt, which nearly killed Mr. Shevardnadze.

Many say his paramilitary group, Mikhediani, helped him control much of Georgia.

But several of his fighters were jailed in an anti-crime crackdown by Mr. Shevardnadze.

On Tuesday, he said he had warm clothes ready to bring to jail when the police come for him. During the Soviet era, Mr. Ioseliani spent 18 years in a Leningrad prison for robbery and other crimes.

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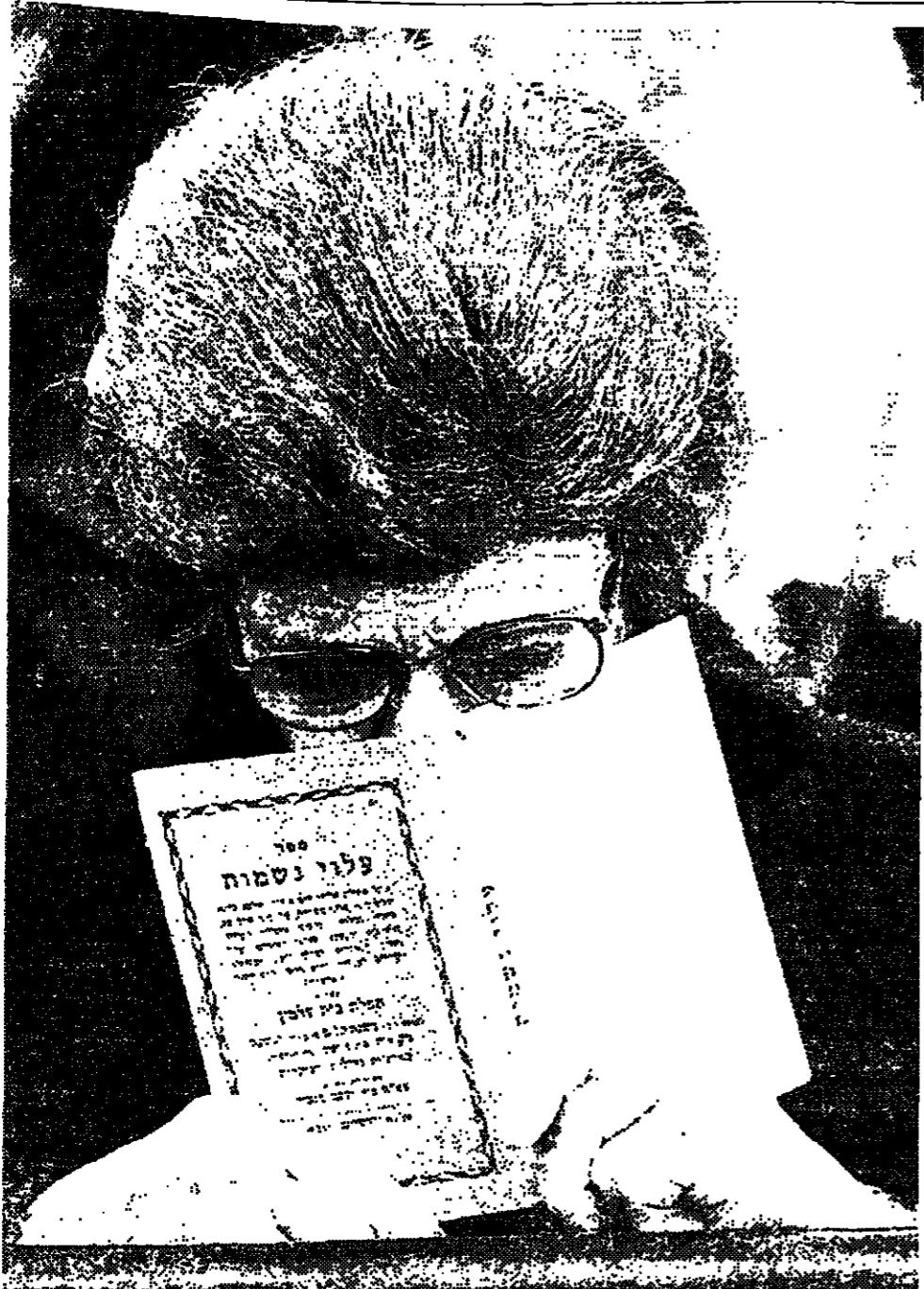
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INTERNATIONAL

Peres Must Make Some Hard Decisions Quickly



A woman praying at Mr. Rabin's grave at Herzl Cemetery in Jerusalem on Tuesday.

ISRAEL: Amid Grief, a Pledge to Work for Peace

Continued from Page 1

was very painful for me," he said.

It is clear that the divisiveness of the debate about the assassination is already clouding Israel's efforts to recover from the spectacle of a Jew killing a Jew.

In Tel Aviv, a fistfight broke out between rightist and leftist Israelis at the square where Mr. Rabin died.

At the Kiryat Arba settlement near Hebron, home to many ultranationalist Jewish settlers, an unidentified man used black paint to deface the grave of Baruch Goldstein, the extreme right-winger who killed 29 Arab worshippers in February 1994. His grave had become

the object of pilgrimages by right-wing extremists.

Despite the divisions, Shimon Peres, the acting prime minister, declared: "I shall continue the process of peace that we have started."

Under Israel's constitution,

Mr. Peres, the foreign minister, has taken over the two portfolios held by Mr. Rabin, defense and the prime minister's office.

In deference to the bereaved family during the seven-day period of mourning called Shiva, the government decided to take no formal steps concerning Mr. Rabin's succession until Sunday.

On Sunday, President Ezer Weizman is expected to invite Mr. Peres to form a new government and secure a parliamentary majority for it within the 21 days laid down in the constitution.

"For us the main consideration is the peace process," Mr. Peres said Tuesday as he began work in the prime minister's office. "I said yesterday and I shall repeat it that for us to win peace is more important than even to win an election."

"For us what we have agreed and what we undertook upon ourselves are going to implement in spirit and letter," he said.

Mr. Arafat, who flew to Cairo on Tuesday to meet with President Hosni Mubarak, said: "We hope that Mr. Peres, who signed the peace agreement along with Mr. Rabin, will have the ability and ca-

pability to continue the peace process agreed upon."

Indeed, Israeli and PLO negotiators moved Tuesday to resume discussions in the West Bank town of Jenin on turning over control to the Palestinian Authority led by Mr. Arafat.

Mr. Peres said Israeli troops restarted their pullout from some areas of the West Bank under agreements struck before Mr. Rabin's murder.

A senior Palestinian official, Brigadier General Ziad Atrash, said Palestinian police would arrive in Jenin this week. Israeli troops are to complete their withdrawal from the town by Nov. 14 under the agreements.

Both Palestinian and Israeli officials, however, called for stronger measures against the extreme right in Israel to which Mr. Rabin's assassin, Yigal Amir, bore allegiance.

"These extremist Israeli elements should be confronted by the Israeli government," said Mr. Arafat, who confronts his own extremist opposition from the Islamic Hamas movement.

Indeed, the killing has reinforced concern that extremist opposition to peace will mount in other places.

Some Israeli extreme-rightists have gone into hiding to avoid arrest, fearing a crackdown, possibly heralded by police searches of West Bank settlements known as havens for the outlawed movements.

A Gesture
At Graveside

Avec France-Press

JERUSALEM — Senator Edward M. Kennedy, standing by the grave of Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin on Monday, sprinkled a handful of earth taken from the gravesite of his brother, John F. Kennedy.

The gesture came as many drew parallels between the two assassinations, saying Mr. Rabin's on Saturday by a Jewish extremist was traumatic for Israel as Kennedy's was for the United States in 1963.

FANATICS: Rabin's Widow Blames Agitators

Continued from Page 1

Mr. Netanyahu said there was "very cynical incitement going around now trying to blame part of the country and blamish half the people."

He said the government should use the law to ban what he called extremist groups on both the left and right of Israeli politics.

"We have to put the fringe groups outside of society, to crack down on them with all the force of the law," he said.

Mrs. Rabin said she thought

about refusing to shake hands with Mr. Netanyahu at her husband's funeral but then decided not to make a scene. But she said she tried to be "very cold" to him, as cold as I could be," she said.

She described her husband as being dogged by Jewish

extremists who would stand outside the prime minister's house, jeering at him for making peace with the Palestinians.

"For weeks and weeks, who has confessed to the shooting, said he wanted to stop the prime minister from giving land to the Arabs in a peace settlement.

"Last Friday, when I got

home at 3 o'clock," she added,

"they said to me 'Just wait. A year from now, in Kings of Israel Square, we'll kill you both. There you will be like Mussolini and his mistress. That's the way you will be in Kings of Israel Square.'

Mr. Rabin was shot and killed by a religious Jew, Yigal Amir.

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Jobs or Benefits?

Among all the world's industrial countries, the American wage pattern in recent years has been unique. Elsewhere, throughout Western Europe and in Japan, the average wage has risen significantly in the past decade and even the lowest wages are up. In the United States, after inflation, the average wage now is exactly where it was in 1985. That is clear in the wage and compensation statistics for the July-September quarter published by the Labor Department. Worse, for people with less than average earnings, wages are now actually lower than they were at the end of the 1970s. That is not happening abroad, either.

The reason is much stronger regulation of the labor market, especially in Europe, with higher minimum wages and greater job security built into law. That is true even of countries like Britain and Germany, where conservative governments have been in power continuously for many years.

But Europe pays a price for it in unemployment. Rigid labor markets have produced an unemployment rate in Western Europe of 11 percent, twice the 5.5 percent rate in the United States. The comparison between Europe and North America illustrates a tormenting trade-off between higher wages and more jobs.

There also seems to be a trade-off between greater wage equality and more jobs.

The United States is the world's leading example of a country that has chosen to go for a low unemployment rate, accepting the consequences in wage stagnation and a growing disparity between the highly paid and the poorly paid. The great example of the other choice is France, where the government is now desperate to get unemployment down but is unwilling to touch the labor laws and benefits that keep it high.

Which alternative is better, the American or the French? High unemployment, persisting over many years, is bad for a democracy's health. So is a steadily widening gap between rich and poor.

The forces producing this dilemma are, in historical terms, recent. They have arisen only during the past 20 years or so, and seem chiefly to reflect changes in technology that make educated and skilled labor much more valuable, and skilled labor increasingly less so. For America the solution is not French-style protective legislation but a national effort to persuade young Americans to take education seriously — and to ensure that, regardless of their families' incomes, they have access to it.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Rabin's Example

Eyes on Mount Herzl

The eyes of Israel and much of the world were on Mount Herzl in Jerusalem on Monday as Yitzhak Rabin — soldier, political leader, peacemaker and the last representative of a founding generation that literally created the state of Israel with its bare hands — was laid to rest. He embodied Israel's modern history. He was successively underground fighter, soldier in the war of independence, architect of victory in the six-day war, prime minister and Nobel Peace laureate. He was the nation's first native-born prime minister and its first to fall victim to assassination.

King Hussein of Jordan captured in his presence and his words Mr. Rabin's final contribution as a pioneer of regional peace. He spoke of "a brother, a colleague, a friend, a man, a soldier," a man whom he trusted although they stood for so long on opposite sides of a great divide. Identifying the assembled dignitaries from some 80 countries as "the camp of peace," he beseached them: "Let's not keep silent. Let our voices rise high to speak of our commitment to peace for all times to come."

Joining him were the president of Egypt and the president of the United States, the prime minister of Russia and the prime minister of Britain, the secretary-general of the United Nations and the president-elect of Georgia, the chancellor of Germany and the chief aide to Yasser Arafat. It was the broadest such gathering ever assembled in the Middle East, testimony to the investment that so many countries have in seeing Mr. Rabin's initiative through to completion.

That task will fall mainly on the shoulders of Shimon Peres, Mr. Rabin's long-time rival in politics, then chief partner in government and now acting prime minister. Having shared fully in the diplomatic achievements of the last three years, he is well suited for the job. His

but, having stared into the abyss of assassination, Israeli must take a hard look at those who would press their case through weapons rather than words. This applies especially to the extremist wing of the West Bank settlers' movement, a movement that Mr. Rabin bent over backward to accommodate in his peace arrangements but that never respected his democratically won authority. All of Israel's political parties and its people have an interest in seeing that debate remains focused on issues rather than on demonizing individuals, and that it remains confined to peaceful channels.

Mr. Rabin was, finally, a complicated man, whose greatest quality was perhaps his continuing ability to learn and grow. He leaves behind an equally complicated country. The finest homage it could pay him is to learn from his example of courageous leadership and grow from the tragedy of his untimely murder.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Challenge for Peres

As Israel mourns the slain Yitzhak Rabin, his longtime peer, rival and, finally, comrade Shimon Peres takes over as acting prime minister. Few countries have had such a formidably equipped No. 2 standing by. Yet, although he has occupied Israel's highest political posts and enjoys international stature, Mr. Peres faces challenges even within his own Labor Party. Only in security-hyperconscious Israel could this result baffle the architect of a national nuclear bomb program.

The fact is, his lack of military experience and his reputation as a visionary are, in the current context, partly political burdens. He must persuade citizens to take the further risks of a peace policy that was already visibly straining Mr. Rabin's demonstrated political powers.

Don't count on the martyrdom of Yitzhak Rabin to give his successor a respite at home. Israel is a democracy, and democracy requires full debate on the existential questions that are Israel's unique and unavoidable daily fare.

Can the debate regain a degree of civility that has been absent from it in recent times? That is the question. The Likud opposition is a democratic party operating under the law, but it encourages a kind of insurrectionary rhetoric.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Peres Has Peace Work to Do With His Own People

By A. M. Rosenthal

NEW YORK — God has given. God has taken away. Blessed be the name of the Lord. Now, after those words spoken over the grave of Yitzhak Rabin, the prayer for all who hold Israel dear should be this: May He give special strength and sensitivity, both, to Shimon Peres.

At the moment of the assassination, two responsibilities fell to Mr. Peres. So far, the world focuses only on one — to continue the work of creating peace with the Palestinians and other Arab societies.

At the funeral, one of the Rabin-Peres achievements could be seen by all people: Jordan's king and Egypt's president in Jerusalem, to pray, to grieve and to hope with Israel. But when the week of mourning ends, perhaps before, Mr. Peres will face the other responsibility.

It is to be the sensitive peacemaker not only with the Arabs but with that large part of Israeli society that fears the way the peace negotiations were carried out and are unfolding.

The decisions that Mr. Peres makes on how to deal with the depth and reality of

these fears — or whether to deal with them at all — will have much to do with whether the peace process becomes peace reality.

For more than two years, ever since Labor began negotiations with the Palestinians, there has been much searching talk between two sides — the Israeli government and the Palestine Liberation Organization. But there has been almost none between the two sides within Israel, Labor and Likud. Their supporters have exchanged not ideas but bitterness.

The Israelis did not suddenly become the world's nastiest nation. But they have been facing choices that no other nation was asked to make. They were called upon to give up territory that all of its leaders, Labor and Likud, insisted for decades was essential to Israel's existence.

Labor came to see the choice of peace for land as the beginning of a fine new future for the nation. Labor's opponents saw it as the beginning of the end for the

nation. As it would in any country, this nation-racking choice brought out the good and the foul on both sides. The disaster was not that each side threw inventive at the other but that the leaders did not try hard enough to stop it.

The ugliness became the sour, self-destructive substitute for discourse. The man who murdered Mr. Rabin acted out of that disease of soul that allows a killer to think he is God's avenger. But who can believe that the vicious "traitor" campaign against Mr. Rabin might not have added to the murderer's evil self-righteousness? The epithets came from the fringes of the right, true. But it was there that he lived.

Labor also used inventive and insult. Its leaders and spokesmen, not just its fringes, often treated those who disagreed with them as enemies of Israel, cancers, pariahs. There is no value in trying to judge each side's relative responsibility in beheading Israeli life.

In Washington, Prime Minister Rabin said to Jew and Arab: Enough blood and tears, enough. Now, between Israeli and

Israeli, enough hate, enough weighing of insult against insult.

I believe that the outlines of the Rabin-Peres plans are becoming irrevocable — the transfer of territory and authority — unless Palestinian towns become havens for terrorists. But Israelis who see the plans as the destruction of Israeli safety have the right to try to change them — through civilized use of the democratic system.

Benjamin Netanyahu, the Likud leader, took one such step by calling for unanimous approval of Mr. Peres as prime minister. And Itamar Rabinovich, the Israeli ambassador in Washington, immediately thanked him on television.

But it is Mr. Peres who has the critical responsibility for giving Israelis who fear the specific peace proposals — about half the country — as much attention, courtesy and flexibility as Labor has given to the talks with the Palestinians. I called friends in Israel to ask if Mr. Peres would do it. They said they hoped and prayed so.

The New York Times.

Sane Words of Reconciliation on a Bloodstained Song Sheet

By Jim Hoagland

NEW YORK — Bill Clinton, King Hussein, Viktor Chernomyrdin and the others spoke for the family of nations at the funeral of Yitzhak Rabin in Jerusalem on Monday. It was Mr. Rabin's granddaughter and then a trusted aide who spoke for the slain prime minister on this tragic day in the Middle East.

With the world's television cameras trained on her, Noa Ben-Artzi fought back tears as she began her brief, poignant eulogy to her grandfather: He had been "the pillar of fire" for his family and his community, who were now cast into darkness and the cold by his murder.

Her grandfather would have been proud of that discipline. But I suspect he would have been even prouder of the 17-year-old's eventual surrender to grief and tears, to the universal emotions that acknowledge loss and the common humanity of prime minister and peasant, of Arab and Jew, of all mankind. Mr. Rabin made a similar transition from discipline to acceptance in his final years.

I fought against my own tears as this young woman spoke to her grandfather of "that half-smile of yours that always said everything." Any journalist who ever asked Mr. Rabin a pompous or tricky question and received in reply that half-smile, a tilt of his head and a few ironic, deflating words knew the gesture she meant. Skewered by it several times, I had been enormously saddened Saturday night when I realized I would never see it again.

Yitzhak Rabin never inspired

objectivity or indifference. He was the complete, unyielding

warrior when Israel was under

immediate threat. Later, he could

be as partisan and as self-defeatingly narrow-minded as any

politician.

But with the end of the Cold

War and of radical Arab national

ism five years ago, he changed

and turned his energies to trying

to liberate Israel from the bur

dens of war and occupation.

It is the efforts of liberation,

only partially achieved at his

death, that made Mr. Rabin a

giant of life and an enormous loss

in death not only to his family, to

Israel and to Jews everywhere,

but also to mankind.

In his final years, he found —

or perhaps finally displayed —

a brooding concern for the soul of

his nation that seemed simulta

nously to weigh him to the

earth and lift him into greatness.

Henry Kissinger put it well in a

television interview during the

funeral, calling Mr. Rabin's pub

lic three years "biblical."

Mr. Rabin's voice gradually

became that of a man who had

somehow glimpsed what eternity

means. He sought, at times elo

quently and at times in fumbling

fashion, to explain that to his

countrymen and the rest of us.

But he was far too private a

person ever to explain the roots

or scope of that metamorphosis

publicly. I would guess that he

would have spoken in unguarded

fashion only to his family and to

Eitan Haber, the Rabin aide for

salvation and shalom that they

35 years who spoke last at Monday's memorial service.

Mr. Haber eagerly played Sancho Panza to Mr. Rabin's Don Quixote through times hugely thick and spectacularly thin. His final tribute argued that it is wrong to think of Mr. Rabin's murder as a senseless act. It leaves us hanging in a void, clutching at a falling sky; but the killing makes sense in the tribal politics of the Middle East.

In his final years, he found — or perhaps finally displayed — a brooding concern for the soul of his nation that seemed simultaneously to weigh him to the earth and lift him into greatness. Henry Kissinger put it well in a television interview during the funeral, calling Mr. Rabin's public three years "biblical."

Mr. Rabin had hoped to move

the region beyond this tribalistic era. His death shows how much remains to be done, not only by Israelis and Arabs but also by Americans, Europeans and others with deep human and economic interests in the Middle East. Those interests cannot be ignored or sacrificed in the current mood of neo-isolationism that grips a number of countries.

There are no words, thoughts or policies that can make up to Mr. Ben-Artzi, Eitan Haber and all those who loved Yitzhak Rabin for what they have lost. There will be no new pillar of fire in their lives. But there can and should be a new commitment by the leaders of the region and the world to rekindle the sense of decency and common humanity that Yitzhak Rabin manifested in his final years.

come in peace (since that cannot be taken for granted). For Arabs and Israelis, the blood of martyrs is not a historic or religious formula as it is for many in the West. For them, it is constant reality.

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The Washington Post.

There Is No Choice but to Try to Give Open Trade a Good Name

By Keith S. Collins

WASHINGTON — Stop the average person in the United States and ask him what he has used today in the way of appliances, clothing, food, transportation. Chances are that by noon he has already handled a dozen things that were made, wholly or in part, overseas. Yet ask him what he thinks of free trade, and he may just spit in your face. Go figure.

Not just in America but around the world, people are dragging their heels when it comes to liberalizing trade. And without the people behind it, a universal trading system is ultimately doomed.

The anti-free trade message has charged across the American mental landscape to the point where today, "job export" is no longer an esoteric economic concept but a part of the populist emotional vocabulary.

Real wages have declined in

international trading system. Show the benefits. The intellectual argument in favor of trade has largely been won. Trade is now an emotional and political issue. It should be addressed at the level of individual citizens and should appeal not just to the head but also to the heart.

• Don't focus on the consumer benefits of trade. Yes, the average American family would save nearly \$2,000 if all tariffs were eliminated, and yes, it costs the U.S. public more than half a million dollars per job to save employment in some sectors. But the trade debate is not about how people can save money at the expense of their neighbors. The attitude of many people is, "If I have to sacrifice a little to save a job, and maybe a family, I will gladly do it." To try to appeal to narrow consumer concerns in soliciting support for trade puts many people off.

• Do focus on what trade achieves. Demonstrate the positive contributions of trade in people's lives through graphic illustrations of communities made prosperous, of families strengthened.

The growing fear of trade is producing unexpected alliances, such as the Citizens Trade Campaign, a coalition of right-wing "trade patriots" (many of them former Perot supporters, who see institutions like the WTO as threats to U.S. freedom) and left-wing labor and environmental activists (who likewise distrust a system that seems to subject their most precious interests to international control). They are uniting under the wing of consumer activist Ralph Nader.

OPINION/LETTERS

Heading Into '96 Election, Both Parties Face Trouble

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON — The 1996 U.S. election is now less than a year away and both major parties confront serious problems. The Republicans do not have a presidential candidate who matches the profile of the public is seeking. The Democrats do not have a unifying goal strong enough to break the dizzying decline of their institutional structure.

The Democrats' problem is fundamental and will take more time to remedy. But it is the Republicans who will suffer most from the candidate problem next November.

Along with five colleagues from The Washington Post, I am just back from an extensive round of voter interviewing in swing precincts — the kind that gave Bill Clinton the votes to beat George Bush in 1992 and then in 1994 boosted the Republicans into their new majority in the House of Representatives.

The twin elections, ending 12 years of Republican occupancy of the White House and 40 years of Democratic dominance on Capitol Hill, have dissipated some of the voter anger that has been so strong. But there is only tenuous approval of either the president or Congress and a pervasive sense of dissatisfaction with the leadership on display at both ends of Pennsylvania Avenue.

That much, I think, all of our reporting and a concurrent Washington Post national poll clearly demonstrated. Speaking only for myself, the impression I have is that these swing voters want something they do not see: a president who will pursue the main thrust of the Republican agenda for scaling back government and seriously reducing the deficit, but in a way that is genuinely mindful and protective of those who may be hurt in the process.

The "Contract With America" is closer to what they want than President Clinton's forgotten 1992 "New Covenant." If, at the end of the budget negotiations, people can see that Washington is finally curbing its appetite for taxes and spending, the Republicans should be able to retain and perhaps even expand their newly won congressional majorities.

But the comments about those Republicans — and especially their most visible leaders, the House speaker, Newt Gingrich, and the Senate majority leader, Bob Dole — betray a real anxiety that vulnerable Americans are going to be crushed in the budget-cutting machine.

Mr. Gingrich strikes many of the swing voters as self-centered to the

point of arrogance. The private, compassionate side of Senator Dole (which I myself can testify to) is hidden behind his brusque, sometimes blunt public style. Were the Republicans to nominate a more openly caring person for the White House, this might not matter so much. But voters have not discovered that person in the present Republican field.

Jack Kemp might have filled that niche, had he not taken himself out of contention. The former Housing and Urban Development secretary has voiced a fervent commitment both to holding down taxes and to raising the hopes and prospects of those mired in poverty or dead-end jobs. That combination would be reassuring even to many voters who are themselves more comfortably fixed but who worry about the social effects of the Republican "revolution."

But if the Republicans do not have their ideal candidate running, the Democrats have a far more basic problem. No one knows what they — or their leader, the president — stand for. Mr. Clinton's performance on the classic questions of peace and prosperity commands grudging respect, even from some who did not vote for him. But a third of the electorate, at least, will never support him, no matter what, because they distrust or despise his character.

And many of the others view his recent efforts to establish himself as a sort of Democratic Kemp — basically in sympathy with downsizing government and cutting taxes, but doing it with heart — as a dubious reincarnation by a man who has at other times been a new John Kennedy, a new Harry Truman or a third Blues Brother.

If voters are confused — and therefore uncertain — about Mr. Clinton, they are almost clueless about the Democrats as a force in Congress or the country. Mr. Clinton virtually has divorced the congressional Democrats. His dealings — whether conciliatory or confrontational — are with the Republican leadership. And those congressional Democrats have not learned to speak with any kind of strong, unified voice for themselves.

The accelerating exodus of Democratic senators and representatives announcing their retirement plans, and the continuing signs of weakness at the state and local level, confirm the public impression that this is a party badly in need of major repairs.

Washington Post Writers Group.

Ignore Those Ink-Stained Ingrates: Journalism Lives

By Richard Harwood

WASHINGTON — It is difficult to tell from the work of analysts whether journalism as we know it in the United States is in a period of terminal decline or is merely going through one of its cyclical periods of malaise and loss of verve.

Newspapers and the communications industry in general are economically sound. Profits are healthy; the labor force is highly educated, skilled and generally competent.

MEANWHILE

The time devoted to news on radio and television and the space in newspapers and magazines is greater than ever before.

The "autonomy" of journalists in pursuing their craft and their freedom to interpret, explain and comment on the news is unparalleled in U.S. history. Technology, while somewhat threatening to traditionalists such as myself, has expanded our reach around the world to a point where "information overload" is a common complaint. Nevertheless, there is an apocalyptic tone to much of the commentary and speculation about the present health and future prospects for the news business.

Michael Crichton, author of "Jurassic Park" and other thrillers, says: "The American media produce a product of very poor quality. Its information is not reliable; it has too much chrome and glitz; its doors rattle; it breaks down almost immediately, and it's sold without warranty. It's flash

but it's basically junk. So people have begun to stop buying it."

Kathleen Hall Jamieson, dean of the Annenberg School of Communications at the University of Pennsylvania, believes "journalists are now creating the coverage that is going to lead to their own destruction."

Howard Kurtz, media critic of The Washington Post, has written that "the smell of death permeates the newspaper business these days."

These quotations are from a recent essay by Ellen Hume, senior fellow in the Annenberg Washington Program of Northwestern University. They are used to validate her concerns about the quality of contemporary journalism, the alienation of the audience and the erosion of technology of journalists' status, prestige and influence in public affairs.

An important concern, she writes, is "the apparently endless flow of scandals and feeding frenzies [in the press] that has damaged, rather than enhanced, journalism's credibility." This is also the theme of an essay by Paul Stobin in the Columbia Journalism Review. Its title is "Generation of Vipers," a shorthand description of those who have created a "journalism rooted in a deep and abiding cynicism, a reflexive suspicion of face-value explanations, an inclination to ascribe ignoble motives" to people in public life.

Cynicism, "in its most corrosive form,

can produce journalists who have a diminished view of their profession and of themselves," he wrote. "Worse, it can damage readers and viewers and, thus, democracy."

Malaise is the subject of a piece in the American Journalism Review by Carl Sessions Stepp of the University of Maryland. The title is "The Thrill Is Gone — The Era of Newspaper Angst." The good old days have vanished, he writes — the days when the journalist mattered, idealism prevailed and people paid attention to what we had to say.

There are three threads to such critiques. The first is that in the search for profits, today's news corporations no longer value "good" journalism and have therefore imposed hurtful financial constraints on their newsrooms. The evidence for this indictment is thin. It is true that in the salaried days of the 1970s and '80s, when profit margins of 20 percent to 30 percent were common, editors were able to greatly expand newsroom budgets and staffs and to raise salaries significantly.

With the recession of the early '90s, there was a lot of budget tightening. At some papers — a minority — journalists lost their jobs. Other papers cut back on the space available for news and took a more partisanship view of expense account lunches.

But taking that into account, the resources available for the coverage of news in 1995 are far greater than in any other era in the history of the American newspaper. Benjamin Bradlee recalls in his autobiography that when he became editor of The Wash-

ington Post in 1966, he had a budget of \$4 million and a staff of 303. There were only a handful of foreign and domestic bureaus. When he retired in 1991, the staff had more than doubled: 24 foreign bureaus and a half-dozen domestic bureaus had been created, and the newsroom budget had reached more than \$60 million a year and has since risen to about \$70 million.

Newsrooms at other large newspapers enjoyed similar largess. On a smaller scale, so did smaller newspapers in such big chains as Gannett, which spends more on news gathering today than ever before.

A second cause for angst in newsrooms has been increasing competition from other media, including the new computer-generated on-line services. This process has been going on since the invention of radio and television. But newspapers survived and prospered and are likely to be beneficiaries of the new forms of communication that are coming along.

The third indictment is that the quality of contemporary journalism has been corrupted by "tabloidism," excessive cynicism and negativity toward institutions of all kinds. That problem cannot be traced to new technology or to the corporatism of the news business. Journalists continue to control the content and tone of the news we get. If they are filled with angst, self-pity and disappointment about the work of journalism and if the thrill and excitement have vanished, they might test the thrill and excitement of selling shoes.

The Washington Post.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Fanatic 'Missions'

The assassin of Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin said he was on a mission from God. This is not exactly a new statement. We've heard it from fanatic Muslims wanting to kill the author Salman Rushdie. We've heard it from fanatic Christians who call themselves "pro-life" but murder doctors outside their clinics.

I first heard it in the movie "The Blues Brothers." The trouble is, the movie was a comedy. The rest, these damaged souls, always invoke some God to justify their actions. This is a God no one I know prays to. Let them find some other excuse for their deranged thinking. This one is worn out.

MARC D. EMORY.

Dallas.

A Red Cross Reply

Regarding "Updating the UN Agenda: New Priorities for New Challenges" (Opinion, Oct. 23):

The article by Prime Ministers Brundtland, Carlsson, Rasmussen and Lipponen cannot go without comment from our side since it appears to put into question our internationally recognized mandate.

While the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) supports all efforts to help the UN into the 21st century, it is concerned by the bruising amalgamation made in the article. The authors wish to see political, military and humanitarian operations lumped together into one big, omnipotent basket, the UN basket.

Certainly, the ICRC agrees that the political — and, if required, military — leadership needed to solve our planet's crisis belongs to the organization born of the 1945 UN Charter. We also recognize the fact that numerous UN bodies perform useful work in promoting economic and social development in countries free from conflict; that is, in relatively simple political environments where humanitarian aid is less likely to be controversial.

But in regions torn by conflict,

where humanitarian assistance is prone to become an active parameter in the ongoing conflict, the situation is very different. For this reason, humanitarian assistance has to be clearly separated from all other concerns, including peacekeeping operations.

This was recognized by the UN states themselves when, in 1949, they endorsed the Geneva Conventions — a body of international law conceived precisely to prevent humanitarian assistance from becoming a weapon or tool in the hands of a group party to a conflict.

The ICRC has long been seen as both the guardian of the Geneva Conventions (and the two 1977 Additional Protocols, which strengthen and expand the conventions' fields of applicability), as well as the best instrument available to bring such assistance in a neutral and impartial manner — with, therefore, the best chances of reaching all people in need in the most difficult circumstances.

That the ICRC has been extremely active over the recent years no one

can doubt. It is an unfortunate reflection of the state of the world that our operational budget has increased manifold since 1985, involving more and more people and more and more aid.

In many instances, such as in Somalia, the ICRC was the only organization able to reach victims by virtue of its intrinsic nonpartisan and nonpolitical nature. Soon, we are to begin visiting prisons in Kashmir, where violence has been raging for many years. The Indian government has agreed to this operation precisely because it recognizes the ICRC's independence, neutrality and ability to respect confidentiality.

And so, the ICRC is worried by recent attempts by various governments to use humanitarian assistance to bolster or add credibility to political and/or military designs. We fear that the concentration of political, military and humanitarian powers in the hands of one organization will seriously weaken the Geneva Conventions.

Though the ICRC hopes the United Nations will continue to endorse global responsibilities leading toward the end of conflicts, it is convinced that manipulating assistance (using it as a "carrot" to induce political agreements, for instance) might cause increased suffering.

If the delivery of aid becomes, or is perceived as, conditional on the behavior of leaders, we will see situations where some victims "deserve" aid more than others. This would be intolerable. Consequently, if aid and the organizations delivering it are seen by belligerents (or by populations) as partial, the very safety of aid workers would be at risk.

Therefore, military operations must remain distinct. In practice, this means that humanitarian assistance must remain independent from all those with political interest in a conflict — including the UN.

PAUL GROSSRIEDER.

Geneva.

The writer is deputy director of operations for the ICRC.

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A Star's Role in Washington

By Ken Ringle
Washington Post Service

WAshington — When the Washington Opera opened its 40th season with Verdi's "Luisa Miller" in the Kennedy Center Opera House, the company's glittering, globe-trotting new artistic director and de facto chief was half a world away in Vienna, singing another opera ("Herodiade") by another composer (Massenet) in another language (French).

Therein lies the central question facing the largest and most ambitious arts organization in the U.S. capital as it heads into its biggest-ever, \$12.7 million calendar for 1995-96: Can a once regional opera company now reaching for the cultural major leagues be driven there by remote control, even with such a global megastar at the controls as Plácido Domingo?

The answer, to reveal itself in the next few years, will depend on several related questions. Among them:

- Is Domingo actually driving or merely navigating?
- Who else is in the vehicle to help him?

- And, perhaps most important in this era of operatic gas guzzlers, how much fuel can he get his hands on?

Traditionally, the great opera companies of the United States have borne the personal stamp of a single impresario — Kurt Herbert Adler at San Francisco, Ardiz Krainik in Chicago, the late Rudolf Bing at New York's Metropolitan. For the past 15 years, to many, the Washington Opera was Martin Feinstein, the sometimes farscible, always visionary general director who built the company from a hopeful and experimental regional troupe into a contender for the nation's top operatic ranks.

Now Feinstein is retired — this season is the last he planned — and the company is

astir with reports and rumors about Domingo's ambitious plans. Next season, for example, the season reportedly will open with a 19th-century Brazilian opera in which he will sing the lead — a production to be televised nationwide.

There is talk of unprecedented collaboration with major European opera companies and stars, open-air summer concerts here by Domingo and other noted singers, production in 1997-98 of a new opera based on the Gabriel García Márquez novel "Love in the Time of Cholera," and even — somewhere down the road — a possible Washington Opera production of Wagner's "Ring" cycle, the greatest challenge of all.

Yet the question remains: With Feinstein retired and Domingo absent for virtually the entire season, who is running the Washington Opera?

In fact, it's being largely run by the same people who were running it when Feinstein was in charge. The former general director was a great delegator. As he frequently declared, perhaps his greatest contribution to the Washington Opera has been the staff he was able to build and retain, in contrast to the frequent staff turnover in many opera companies.

Of the 38 full-time staff members — the company payroll will swell to 380 at the peak of this season — the vast majority have been with the Washington Opera at least eight years. The two principal administrators have been in place 12 and nine years, and some company principals, like Hunter and the production director, Roman Terleckyj, predate even Feinstein. It is no small compliment to Feinstein that a world figure like Domingo, while planning a modest staff expansion, seems to anticipate no major housecleaning.

"I think one of the things that made the Washington Opera attractive to Plácido was the idea that he would inherit an ex-

perienced professional staff that could run the company in his absence," says Hunter. "The idea of administrative continuity is very important to him."

Closest to Domingo personally is Patricia Fleischer Mossel, a sixtyish onetime college English teacher, actress and model, whose passion for opera led her from volunteer fund-raiser to director of development at the San Francisco Opera in the late 1970s. Since coming to Washington in 1984 as director of development, marketing and public relations, she has transformed the Washington Opera from a debt-ridden financial wastrel into a financially healthy company with its own \$2 million development fund and a stable full of willing donors.

HANDLING the artistic side day to day in Domingo's absence is Edward C. Purnington, 65, a Holyoke, Massachusetts, native bewitched by opera since he "used to stage shows in the back yard" as a child. A 13-year staffer with the Santa Fe Opera and for 12 years general director of the Tulsa Opera, he came to Washington nine years ago as de facto artistic administrator under Feinstein.

Under Domingo, Purnington and others say, he's doing much the same sort of work he did under Feinstein — auditioning and negotiating with singers, weighing concepts in design and direction, and policing the mind-reeling maze of scheduling tasks involving everything from stage availability and rehearsal times to ticket subscriptions.

Instead of conferring with Feinstein in an office next door, however, he now communicates by fax twice a week with Domingo's secretary in Vienna. The secretary in turn relays information to and from the peripatetic tenor, who in any given week this season will be somewhere between Uruguay and Finland.



John Ramm and Matthew Kelly in Martin Duncan's production of "Doktor Caligari" at the Lyric Hammersmith.

Stylish Translations by the Met

By David Stevens
International Herald Tribune

NEW YORK'S Metropolitan must be the last of the world's major opera houses to adopt the projected translations of the texts sung in foreign languages, but it has done so this season, and done it with style.

The subtleties or superficies — so called by analogy with the subtleties of foreign movies — are generally projected onto a small screen above the stage opening. They are almost uni-

versally detested by professionals and opera students who know their librettos, but just as overwhelmingly approved by the mass of ticket buyers. Singers are deranged by the laughter that greets a funny line delivered to the audience by projector before it has been sung.

James Levine, the Met's artistic director and principal conductor, once said titles would be introduced in the house "over my dead body," but ways were studied so that the titles would aid those who want them without annoying those who don't.

The result is a system that lets each spectator control his or her own small computer-like screen — two inches high by eight wide — usually mounted on the back of the seat in front. In boxes, with movable seats, they are mounted on swivels and they are also available to standees. The system, called Met Titles, cost \$2.7 million to study, develop and manufacture.

The recent new production of Tchaikovsky's "Queen of Spades" provided a good test — a relatively unfamiliar work being sung in Russian. It provided unobtrusive aid to those who wanted it with minimal disturbance to those who didn't.

The production was under the vibrant musical direction of Valery Gergiev, the Kirov Opera's artistic director, and had Ben Heppner in exciting form as the crazed gambler Hermann, Karin Manila an outstanding Lisa, and Leonie Rysanek in fine dramatic form as the old Countess. Elijah Moshinsky's production, designed by Mark Thompson and with lighting by Paul Fyant, effectively reduced the Met's huge stage with a picture frame inside the stage opening and concentrated the action with deep perspective.

The city's other musical hit of the moment is a splendid revival of Stephen Sondheim's 25-year-old "Company." Some, but not all, think George Furth's book, about a group of Manhattan couples who try to get an ambivalent bachelor friend to marry, is a bit dated. But there is nothing dated in the musical and verbal wit of such numbers as "The Little Things You Do Together," "Many Me a Little" or "Side by Side by Side." And the superb Roundabout company has no need of subtleties.

John Rubinstein stars as the one supposedly stable character who seems to get away with mass murder in the end, but the entire cast is wonderfully quirky, lacking only some Sondheim musical wit to provide the finishing touch.

And New York is currently enjoying Steve Martin's "Picasso at the Lapin Agile," in the staging of Chicago's Steppenwolf troupe. Martin's conceit is that Einstein and Picasso meet in the Montmartre bistro in 1904 and compare notes on the nature of genius, mostly in the language of today. The joke is that we know who these guys are, but the folks on stage do not.

between Broadway and theaters throughout the country.

Two long-established theaters in San Diego have just staged productions that look as if they are headed for Broadway. The La Jolla Playhouse put on the premiere of "Randy Newman's Faust," in which the highly successful film composer transports the durable myth to middle America and presents the title character as Henry Faust, a feckless rock singer.

Newman's lyrics and book have some good moments, but the music is too innocuous to carry its share of the load, and when and if it reaches Broadway the show will probably have to be about 20 minutes shorter. David Garrison as Lucifer, constantly plotting to get back into Heaven, is the show's pivotal character.

At the Old Globe, Sondheim and Furth are collaborating again, not on a musical this time, but on a nonmusical comedy whodunit called "The Doctor Is Out," reportedly due on Broadway in the spring.

The plot concerns a group of raving New York neurotics (if not psychopaths) who arrive for a group session at a psychiatrist's office. When the doctor fails to show (he is dead in the next room), the patients give full and hilarious reign to their various hang-ups.

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By Sheridan Morley
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Like God, the Royal Shakespeare Company moves in mysterious ways: without revisiting the old argument about what right it has, if any, to pull away from the Barbican, it is getting more difficult to accept the regular pleas for more state cash when you think about its current scheduling policies, if indeed any really exist.

Consider the last few months alone: While a dismal double bill of "The Tempest" and Edward Bond's "Bingo" is left trudging around on small-scale tour, two of the company's most intriguing stagings are allowed to come and then rapidly go without trace. Whatever its failings, for sheer ambition and cost Nick Dear's "Zenobia" was surely worth a lot more than a few summer weeks at the Young Vic.

Now, in still more rapid conspicuous consumption, the company finally gets around to John Osborne (albeit only in the year of his death), stages an epic four-hour "A Patriot for Me" with a hugely distinguished cast, and then hauls it out of the Barbican repertoire after barely six weeks. If this makes artistic or commercial sense of any kind to you, apply to Stratford where they'll probably make you company manager.

In the meantime, hurry to "Patriot" before it vanishes. Osborne's coded message about the treachery and homosexuality of high Britain in 1965, necessarily shifted back to Vienna and Prague at the turn of the century, still has an epic sweep and the kind of historical majesty that cries out for the David Lean movie treatment. James Wilby is far more credible in the central role than was Max Schell 30 years ago.

ago, and Denis Quilley in the old George Devine drag role as the Baron has himself a ball, and a fully costumed one at that. Reginald Marsh and Frank Thornton head a supporting cast of nearly a hundred in Peter Gill's ponderous but powerful staging.

Some unusually heavy sponsorship from a mineral-water company (which tells us unerringly in the program that it wishes to be "involved in the entire production process," thereby conjuring up a bleak new world of boardroom casting) has allowed the Anglo-American actresses Myriam Cyr and Maryam d'Abo and their director, Liza

LONDON THEATER

Forrell, to stage the European premiere of Beth Henley's "Abundance" on a set at Riverside that would not have disgraced a major Broadway revival of "Oklahoma!"

In these wide, wonderfully lighted open spaces we hear the tale of two mail-order brides of the 1860s and their Wild West adventures, including kidnapping by Indians and constant shifts of fortune. Predictably, the men have a rough time here: One of them ends up limbless in a threshing machine, by which time "Abundance" has begun to appear a bloody feminist revenge for the macho westerns of Sam Peckinpah and John Ford.

But much of it is true. There was a mail-order bride captured by Indians in the 1880s who later escaped and went on the lecture circuit to denounce her captors and make her fortune. If Henley had been happy just to tell that story, we would have had an intriguing pioneer documentary of the Big Country.

Instead, we get a lot of female bonding followed by unbonding and poetic musings on the nature of feminism and wide-open spaces and redskins and what all that can do

to the complexion, especially where involuntary tanning is involved. In the end, "Abundance" is, I think, about two women in love with themselves, each other and the wide-open spaces in roughly that order.

Fans of period melodrama usually have to find some sort of excuse for its camp excesses: "Phantom of the Opera" as a Freudian nightmare of possession and thwarted sexuality, or "Sweeney Todd" as a social history of London in the time of Jack the Ripper. But it has taken an inventive production by Martin Duncan from the Nottingham Playhouse (now at the Lyric Hammersmith) to get us back to "The Cabinet of Doktor Caligari," widely reckoned at least by German movie critics to have presaged the rise of Hitler.

This was originally the 1919 Expressionist horror film about the fairground impresario who programs a sleepwalker to become a serial killer, and those who prefer their historical parallels to run through Hollywood might note that the Conrad Veidt who becomes a star as the killer first time around did indeed end up as the evil Nazi of "Casablanca."

But "Caligari" is essentially hokum, albeit brilliantly stage managed by Matthew Kelly as the Herr Doktor and John Ramm as his drowsy monster. Now let's see the Théâtre de Complicité get at it.

In the meantime, Martin Duncan does take some liberties with the time frame, having his doctor sing highlights from "The Sound of Music" while dismembering corpses. But what matters here is that, as with the riotous adaptations at Stratford East of the much-missed Ken Hill, adapters have never forgotten the ghoulish fun of the original even while overlaying it with latter-day references and explanations.

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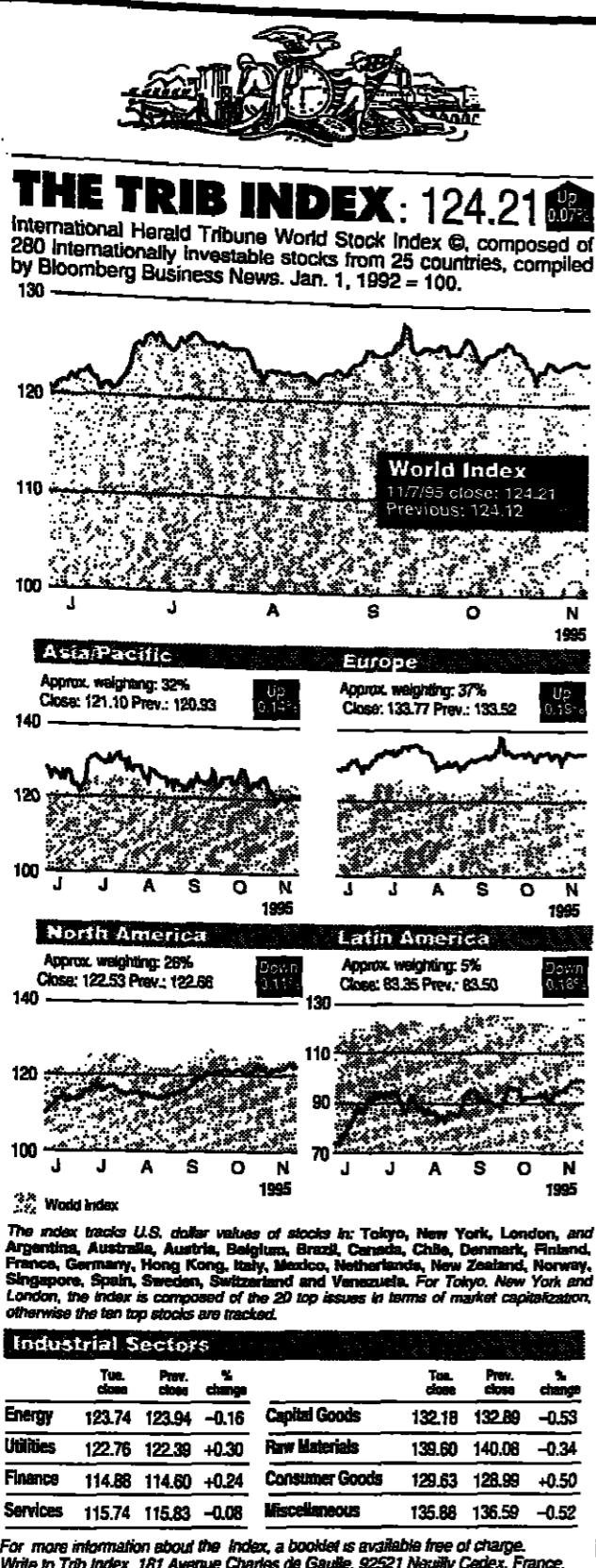
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MEDIA MARKETS

Publishers See Roles Blurring

By Mary B.W. Tabor
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — When John Grisham's literary agent, Jay Geron, died in August, speculation about who his successor would be settled on David Gernert, Mr. Grisham's editor and editor-in-chief of Doubleday.

Few people, then, were surprised when Mr. Gernert announced last week that he was leaving Doubleday to set up a new kind of agency — both representing authors and midwifing other projects, from film scripts to CD-ROMs — with Mr. Grisham as his first client.

Though abandoning the higher calling of craft for the crasser precincts of marketing would once have been likened to literary treason, several editors have made the same jump, among them Joni Evans, Ed Victor and Giles Gordon, who all are now successful agents.

But the latest developments added a new twist: Instead of moving from editor to agent, Mr. Gernert, 39, will perform both functions simultaneously for Mr. Grisham — an unusual dual role and one that does little to ease publishers' anxiety about their role in the future.

"What this shows you is that in the last 10 years a lot of borders have eroded," said Mr. Victor, whose firm, the Ed Victor Agency, is based in London.

In recent years, publishers' identities have begun to blur as their craft has been increasingly overshadowed by business developments — mergers, new technology and discount retailing. At the same time, their role seems to have diminished. More of the discrete tasks once performed by publishing houses and the editors they employ — from nurturing

authors and serving as catalysts for ideas to revamping or polishing manuscripts to printing and marketing — are falling to outsiders.

Nontraditional publishers, like book packagers, the independent producers of the book world, have begun nudging their way onto the scene. The agent-as-editor seems to be a new extension of this trend.

It is a troubling development to some. The editor traditionally represents the publishing house's interests; the agent represents the author. While not mutually exclusive, the two roles can be incompatible.

The development also underscores the extent to which authors' loyalties have moved away from their publishing houses.

For his part, Mr. Grisham, known for his loyalty to Mr. Geron, is joining his new agent-editor in a partnership that has contractual, not institutional, ties to Bantam Doubleday Dell Publishing Group Inc.

Several agents say they do not mind helping shape a manuscript, suggesting themes or turns for a narrative, but that they have neither time nor inclination for wholesale editing.

In his new incarnation, Mr. Gernert, who has edited Grisham's five previous books, will edit Mr. Grisham's next two books, which are under contract to Bantam Doubleday Dell, a unit of Bertelsmann AG of Germany. Whether he can profit from the sale of the books' subsidiary rights, including film and television rights, is uncertain. After those two books, everything may be up for grabs.

For Mr. Grisham, the arrangement offers one-stop shopping. Contracts and commas can

See Books, Page 17

Police Hold French TV Executive

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PATRICK LE LAY, chairman of the private French television channel TF1, was detained by police Tuesday in a fraud investigation, the prosecutor's office said.

Mr. Le Lay, 53, was held by

police after they searched his offices at Boulogne-Billancourt, west of Paris, in connection with an investigation into the case of Gérard Cole, who

was an adviser to former President François Mitterrand and the former head of Société Française des Jeux, which runs the national lottery and a number of scratch-card games.

Mr. Cole, who quit Société Française des Jeux in December 1993, has been charged with fraud, forgery and influence-peddling. A friend of Mr. Cole's, Dominique Galakoff, has alleged that TF1 paid 10 million francs (\$2 million) to Mr. Cole in return for exclusive rights to broadcast the lottery results.

Mr. Le Lay said TF1 had never paid commissions. "All our contracts are clear and above board," he said. The state-owned TV channel France 2 was given the contract.

TF1 shares fell 6 percent, to 418 francs. (AP, Reuters)



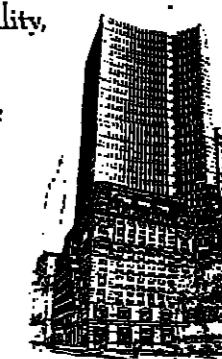
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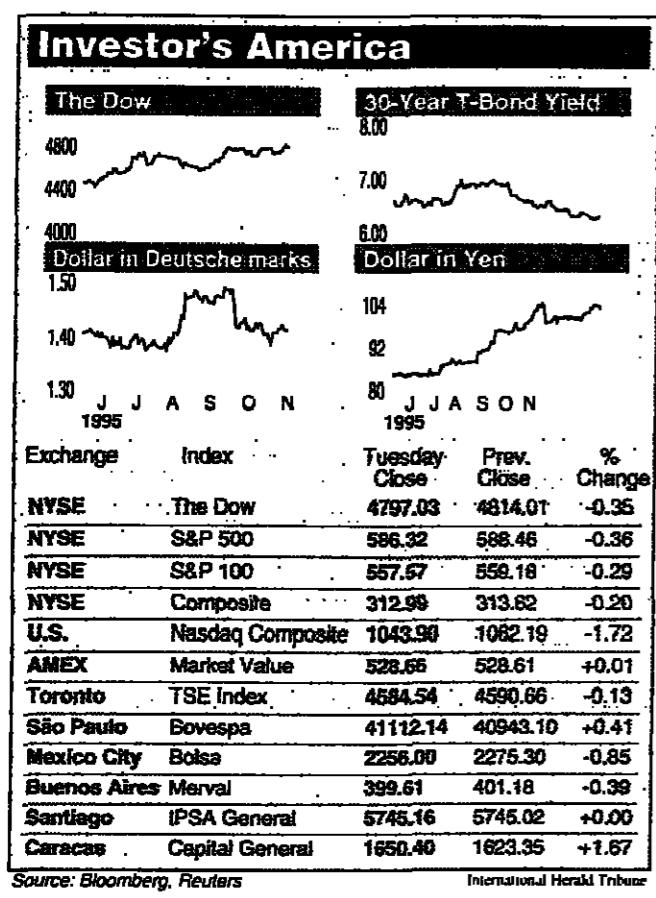
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THE AMERICAS



Consolidation: Now All the Rage

By Floyd Norris

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — In the current merger boom, the prevailing strategy is to buy what you know.

Staying in your own business, if not in your own neighborhood, makes it easier to justify the purchase price with promises of better management and ruthless cost-cutting.

The big question confronting shareholders of the acquiring companies, therefore, is whether those savings are real.

The blizzard of acquisition agreements announced Monday fit this pattern. The industries ranged from cookies to paint, from electricity to paper, from banking to surgical devices. But what they had in common was that the would-be acquirer was not venturing far afield in terms of business line.

The pitch in such deals is not that the buyer is getting a wonderful new business with great growth prospects. It is that com-

bination will yield savings in reduced administrative expenses, marketing costs or something. Even as management assure shareholders that they will benefit, they are telling workers that many of them will not.

In previous merger booms, Wall Street counseled that diversification was good in part because it provided a hedge against cyclical forces that could affect profit at one part of a diversified company.

Now the Street heartily supports the trend toward consolidation. It has applauded such moves as Sears Roebuck & Co.'s spin-offs of Allstate Corp. and plans by Dean Witter, Discover & Co. and ITT Corp. to divide into parts. RJR Nabisco Inc. is being pressed to spin off its food businesses — operations RJ. Reynolds Tobacco Co. once bought as a hedge against possible problems in the tobacco business.

The moves toward consolidation are possible in part because antitrust regulators are less likely to intervene than they once were, having become convinced that it is often international competition that counts,

not competition within a local market. It also helps that credit is now easy for many companies, which can either borrow money at good rates or sell stock at high prices to finance takeovers.

All this has combined for a record year in mergers and acquisitions. The 1994 high of \$347.1 billion was surpassed last week. With the announcements Monday, the total is about \$363 billion, according to Securities Data Co., after adjusting for double counting, including the two \$10 billion offers for First Interstate Bancorp.

It is in banking, an area where the government agrees that fewer players would be a good idea, that the most interesting of Monday's deals came. That was an agreement by the boards of both institutions that First Bank System Inc. would acquire First Interstate. But that deal is also the least likely to be consummated.

The plan is questionable because it involves First Interstate turning its back on an offer by Wells Fargo & Co. that the market has deemed to be better.

Profit Warnings Drag Down Stocks

Compiled by the Staff from Dispatches

NEW YORK — Stocks fell

Tuesday after a weak earnings forecast from a semiconductor maker triggered fears that the rally in technology issues that had been driving the broader market could lose steam.

"The technology frenzy is starting to unwind," said Peter Antos, vice president of equity investments at Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Co. "No one is suggesting that the wheels are falling off, but maybe the demand picture is more moderate than the robust pace people expected."

The Dow Jones industrial average fell 16.98 points, to 4,797.03, while losing issues outnumbered gaining ones by a 4-to-3 ratio on the New York Stock Exchange.

Technology stocks fell after Cirrus Logic Inc. said its operating profit could fall as much as 15 percent because a "major customer" was reducing orders for graphics and audio chips. Cirrus plunged 12.4 to 28.

"The history of technology stocks is that times tend to be enormously good or enormously bad," Mr. Antos said. As demand for computer chips surges, people order more chips than they need to ensure they can get semiconductors, and chip companies build more capacity. When demand slows, the companies are left with excess capacity, and profits slide.

"I'm not sure that's what's happening now," he said. "People have to be sensitive that is the way the cycle ends."

Further pressure came when Rick Whittington, an analyst at SoundView Financial Group, lowered his opinion and earnings estimates on five semiconductor equipment companies, saying orders for equipment were "unsustainable."

Applied Materials fell 3% to 483. Megatek lost 3% to 261. Teradyne dropped 1% to 294. Lam Research plunged 9 to 56, and Credence Systems lost 2% to 354 after the downgrade.

Merrill Lynch also lowered ratings on several semiconduc-

tor stocks, citing declining orders. Micron Technology was the most actively traded issue on the Big Board, falling 3% to 607. Intel lost 4 7/16 to 664.

"Over the next few weeks, there will be some additional weakness in technology," said

U.S. STOCKS

Ricky Harrington, analyst at Interstate/Johnson Lane Inc. "They've had a long run, and many are not as strong as they were 60 days ago."

Among other issues, Value Health fell 2 1/2 to 23 after it reported a loss for the third quarter and first nine months of the year, which it attributed to charges for expenses relating to its merger with Diagnostek.

Other health-maintenance stocks also lost ground. Oxford Health Plans fell 13 1/8 to 69 1/4 after it reported third-quarter earnings that were below analysts' expectations. Healthsource slipped 3 1/2 to 55 1/8 despite a buy recommendation from Smith Barney.

Kmart fell 3 1/2 to 84 after Standard & Poor's Corp. said it was considering lowering the retailer's long-term debt rating to junk-bond status.

An initial public offering from Pete's Brewing, the specialty brewer of Pete's Wicked brand beers, met with a strong response. The offering of 3 million shares was priced at 18 and closed at 25 1/4 after its debut session.

General Motors rose 3 1/4 to 45 after the automaker said October production rose 4 percent from a year earlier.

Concern that President Bill Clinton and Congress's failure to resolve their differences about the U.S. budget could dissuade the Federal Reserve Board from cutting interest rates also weighed on stocks and on the U.S. Treasury bond market.

The price of the benchmark 30-year bond fell 6 3/32 point, to 107 19/32, taking the yield up to 6.31 percent from 6.29 percent on Monday.

(Bloomberg, AP, Reuters)

Iacocca Sues Chrysler Over Stock Options

By James Bennett

New York Times Service

DETROIT — Lee Iacocca has sued Chrysler Corp., asserting that the company he led back from the brink of bankruptcy was illegally keeping him from exercising his options to buy its stock.

The lawsuit, over options worth about \$40 million, is the latest in a series of accusations of betrayal and bad faith be-

tween Mr. Iacocca and Chrysler.

After Mr. Iacocca joined the financier Kirk Kerkorian in a failed buyout attempt of Chrysler last spring, the automaker's board blocked Mr. Iacocca from exercising his options in July, saying he had violated terms of the stock option plan by working with Mr. Kerkorian.

The board's decision, like Monday's suit, covered 112,500 options that were granted in 1985 and that expired Monday.

But both also appear to apply to an additional 1.6 million options owned by Mr. Iacocca that expire by Dec. 31, 1997.

Mr. Iacocca, who joined Chrysler in 1979 and served as chairman and chief executive from 1979 until he retired in 1992, received most of his compensation in the form of stock options, according to the lawsuit. Under a complex agreement with Mr. Kerkorian, however, Mr. Iacocca is assured of receiving at least the value of his options.

French Cabinet Shift Helps Lift Dollar

The changes, which left Finance Minister Jean Arthuis in place, helped drive the

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

mark down to 3,446.1 francs from 3,462.5 francs on Monday.

When the mark falls against European currencies, as on Tuesday, it typically depreciates against the dollar too, as speculators seek the chance to sell marks.

The dollar closed Tuesday at 1,416.4 DM, up from 1,413.00 DM on Monday, and at 103,015 yen, down from 103,350 yen. It slipped to 4,882.5 French francs from 4,891.5 francs.

The U.S. currency also benefited from a new report that Russian President Boris N. Yeltsin's heart problems were more serious than previously reported. Political turmoil in Russia often hurts the mark because of the close ties between the two countries.

But the dollar was also held back by the stalemate between President Bill Clinton and the Republican-controlled Congress in negotiations to cut the budget deficit, market participants said.

Against other major currencies, the dollar rose to 1,139.0 Swiss francs from 1,137.5 francs, while the pound rose to \$1.5810 from \$1.5803.

WORLD STOCK MARKETS

| | High | Low | Close | Prev. | High | Low | Close | Prev. | High | Low | Close | Prev. | High | Low | Close | Prev. |
|------------|------|-----|-------|-------|------|--------|-------|-------|------|-----|--------|--------|------|-----|-------|-------|
| Frankfurt | 885 | 865 | 865 | 880 | 219 | 217.25 | 219 | 217 | 202 | 216 | 214.75 | 214.75 | 214 | 214 | 214 | 214 |
| Amsterdam | 136 | 132 | 132 | 135 | 227 | 225 | 225 | 225 | 225 | 225 | 225 | 225 | 225 | 225 | 225 | 225 |
| London | 136 | 132 | 132 | 135 | 227 | 225 | 225 | 225 | 225 | 225 | 225 | 225 | 225 | 225 | 225 | 225 |
| Paris | 120 | 118 | 118 | 120 | 227 | 225 | 225 | 225 | 225 | 225 | 225 | 225 | 225 | 225 | 225 | 225 |
| Stockholm | 120 | 118 | 118 | 120 | 227 | 225 | 225 | 225 | 225 | 225 | 225 | 225 | 225 | 225 | 225 | 225 |
| Oslo | 120 | 118 | 118 | 120 | 227 | 225 | 225 | 225 | 225 | 225 | 225 | 225 | 225 | 225 | 225 | 225 |
| Singapore | 120 | 118 | 118 | 120 | 227 | 225 | 225 | 225 | 225 | 225 | 225 | 225 | 225 | 225 | 225 | 225 |
| Bangkok | 120 | 118 | 118 | 120 | 227 | 225 | 225 | 225 | 225 | 225 | 225 | 225 | 225 | 225 | 225 | 225 |
| Helsinki | 120 | 118 | 118 | 120 | 227 | 225 | 225 | 225 | 225 | 225 | 225 | 225 | 225 | 225 | 225 | 225 |
| Tokyo | 120 | 118 | 118 | 120 | 227 | 225 | 225 | 225 | 225 | 225 | 225 | 225 | 225 | 225 | 225 | 225 |
| Stockholm | 120 | 118 | 118 | 120 | 227 | 225 | 225 | 225 | 225 | 225 | 225 | 225 | 225 | 225 | 225 | 225 |
| Vienna | 120 | 118 | 118 | 120 | 227 | 225 | 225 | 225 | 225 | 225 | 225 | 225 | 225 | 225 | 225 | 225 |
| Wellington | 120 | 118 | 118 | 120 | 227 | 225 | 225 | 225 | 225 | 225 | 225 | 225 | 225 | 225 | 225 | 225 |
| Zurich | 120 | 118 | 118 | 120 | 227 | 225 | 225 | 225 | 225 | 225 | 225 | 225 | 225 | 225 | 225 | 225 |

| | High | Low | Close | Prev. | High | Low | Close | Prev. | High | Low | Close | Prev. | High | Low | Close | Prev. |
|-----------|------|-----|-------|-------|------|-----|-------|-------|------|-------|-------|-------|------|-----|-------|-------|
| Frankfurt | 120 | 118 | 118 | 120 | 227 | 225 | 225 | 225 | 225 | 225 | 225 | 225 | 225 | 225 | 225 | 225 |
| Amsterdam | 120 | 118 | 118 | 120 | 227 | 225 | 225 | 225 | 225 | 225 | 225 | 225 | 225 | 225 | 225 | 225 |
| London | 120 | 118 | 118 | 120 | 227 | 225 | 225 | 225 | 225 | 225 | 225 | 225 | 225 | 225 | 225 | 225 |
| Paris | 120 | 118 | 118 | 120 | 227 | 225 | 225 | 225 | 225 | 225 | 225 | 225 | 225 | 225 | 225 | 225 |
| Stockholm | 120 | 118 | 118 | 120 | 227 | 225 | 225 | 225 | 225 | 225</ | | | | | | |

Things could only get better. They did.



Crédit Lyonnais, «best fund manager of the year» and «best fund manager over ten years»

In September, Crédit Lyonnais received the "Golden Bowl" for "Best Fund Manager of the Year" in France. Now in existence for ten years, this prestigious award is bestowed annually by the financial monthly magazine "Mieux Vivre". It is the second occasion that Crédit Lyonnais finds itself singled out for this prized honour. In addition, Crédit Lyonnais ranks topmost in the "Special Long Term" (ten years) category.

For further information, please contact: Luxembourg: Olivier Gillot - Tel: (352) 47 68 31 500 - Paris: Charles Hargrove Tel: (331) 42 95 92 60 - London: Jean-Conrad Lemaitre - Tel: (44) 171 499 91 46.



CREDIT LYONNAIS

INTERNATIONAL

Zanzibar Dreams of a Transformation From Spice Island to Economic Power

By Donatella Lorch
New York Times Service

ZANZIBAR, Tanzania — It may still look like nothing more than a palm- and mangrove-lined bay lapped by cobalt-blue waters.

Yet on paper, the southern end of this legendary spice island is ready to transform this sleepy, impoverished land into

a world economic center.

The plans could make the island of Zanzibar into a Hong Kong or Singapore, officials here say. By 1998, Zanzibari officials say, they expect investments of more than \$1 billion, a new port, new roads, new warehouses, two new luxury hotels, two new golf courses and more than 80,000 new jobs.

These are impressive invest-

ments for one of the world's poorest areas.

But many residents say the new investments are illusory when they look around and see that the road to Fumba Bay is still rutted and they hear opposition politicians point out that the architectural plans for the new port have not yet been presented to the government.

"There are a lot of dream

projects in Zanzibar," said Ali Said, a businessman and supporter of the opposition.

The investments, described as the first steps toward a "full-scale free economic zone," were recently described with pride by Zanzibar's government, eager to show that it had finally gone past Tanzania's 31 years of socialist dogma.

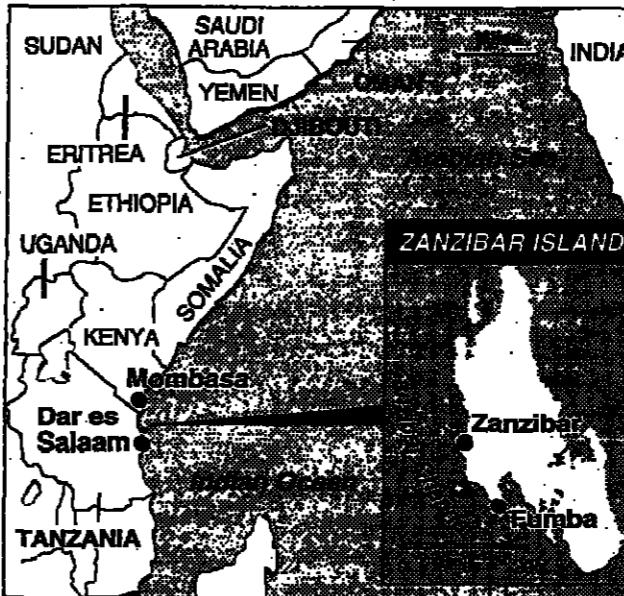
"The government of Zanzibar under the dynamic leadership of H.E. President Dr. Salmin Amour has embarked on the path of economic liberalization," reads its introduction on new investments.

Though loggerheads with many of the party's policies, the opposition Civic United Front agrees that Zanzibar's future lies in revitalizing the economy but points out that the recent plans appear too ambitious and far from concrete.

It is not that investment is not already changing the island of Zanzibar, part of the United Republic of Tanzania that with the island of Pemba has a population of about 700,000 and a separate president and Parliament. The islands were once East Africa's main trading partner and the largest growers of cloves in the world.

But the fall of clove prices and three decades of Tanzanian socialism dragged Pemba and Unguja into poverty.

The islands have belonged to traders since as early as the



flourished. Last year, about 90,000 tourists visited the island.

Trade has flourished. Electronic goods from Dubai and cloth from South Asia are much cheaper here than in the Kenyan port of Mombasa or in the Tanzanian capital, Dar es Salaam.

The government recently signed a three-year, \$67 million telecommunications project to make Zanzibar independent of Tanzania in telecommunications.

The scale of such development, however, is creating fears that the island will ultimately suffer, losing its culture without gaining any wealth.

"All the problems of a bigger place will happen unless Zanzibar has a vested interest in the investments and the money earned is reinvested in schools and clinics, among other things," said Emerson Skeens, a New Yorker who moved to Zanzibar seven years ago and has invested in several guest houses and a restaurant.

ninth century, when Zanzibar became the trade link between Africa and the Arab world.

As in the past, the gleam of potential riches continues to entice the islands. Since 1990, as

Newspapers: Chasing Profit at All Cost

Philadelphia Dailies Go Under Knight-Ridder's Knife

By William Glaberson
New York Times Service

PHILADELPHIA — A recent morning: Robert J. Hall, publisher of Knight-Ridder Inc.'s two Philadelphia daily newspapers, is discussing his latest cost-cutting plan with a visiting reporter. Reporters will no longer be able to call directory assistance, he says.

Two hours later: Maxwell E.P. King, editor of The Philadelphia Inquirer, the respected broadsheet, said, "We're not cutting directory assistance for reporters."

Several days later: Zachary Stalberg, editor of The Philadelphia Daily News, a scrappy tabloid, says yes, the papers are cutting directory assistance for many reporters.

"The publisher insists," he says.

This little melodrama of confusion and discord was not fictional. In one way or another, it is happening at most large American newspapers, as publishers and editors struggle with the intense pressures of rising costs for newsprint, pressure for profits and, often, declining circulation.

As a result of a corporate mandate to nearly double profits at the two newspapers, 230 to 250 of 3,300 jobs are to be lost at the Philadelphia newspapers, mostly through

buyouts and attrition, and sections of the papers are to be closed or printed less frequently.

Among newspaper people in Philadelphia recently, there has been a narration of open debate that is expected to reach a climax Thursday, when the leaders of the two papers are due in Miami for a budget review at Knight-Ridder's headquarters.

The debate here began this summer, when Mr. Hall let it be known that he was under orders from his corporate chiefs in Miami to get profit up — fast. The papers' operating profit margin of about 8 percent, on revenue of about \$455 million, was no longer acceptable, Mr. Hall told staff members.

Next year, Mr. Hall must hit a profit margin of 12 percent, people at the papers said, and the year after that 15 percent. Among the top newspaper executives in Philadelphia, the message from Miami was clear, several of them said.

If Mr. Hall and his aides do not meet the corporate goals, one member of the paper's management group said, there was a clear "or else" from Miami.

The manager, who requested anonymity, said, "Everybody's assuming the 'or else' would be, 'We'll step in, either with the current people or with new people, and we'll make suggestions.' "

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جهاز من الأصل

NASDAQ

Tuesday's 4 p.m.

The 1,000 most-traded National Market securities in terms of dollar value, updated twice a year.

The Associated Press.

NYSE

Tuesday's 4 p.m. Close
(Continued)

SPORTS

Smith and Dallas Run Over Eagles

The Associated Press
IRVING, Texas — Emmitt Smith made one mistake, then did what he always does against the Philadelphia Eagles — run over them.

Smith, who has averaged 146 yards in his last six games against the Eagles, rushed for 158 yards and scored two touchdowns Monday night, sending Dallas past its National Football Conference East rivals, 34-12, and giving the Cowboys a three-game lead in the division.

Dallas (8-1) tied Kansas City for the league's best record, and beat the Eagles for the seventh consecutive time.

Philadelphia jumped ahead, 3-0, on a 36-yard field goal by Gary Anderson after a rare fumble by Smith was recovered by an Eagles' cornerback, Mark McMillian, at the Dallas 22 on the second play of the game.

Smith more than made up for the gaffe. Running behind the blocking of fullback Daryl Johnston, he scored on runs of 39 and 3 yards against the second-best run defense in the NFL.

He went over 1,000 yards for the fifth consecutive season and is now at 1,137. In 11 games against the Eagles, Smith has run for 1,244 yards.

"I have no earthly idea why I have good games against the Eagles," Smith said. "When I came into the league they were beating up on us and nobody wanted to talk to me then."

"It's always a challenge to play against them. They always have a top-ranked defense. But why do I do so well against them? I can't put a finger on it."

His second touchdown came in the third quarter and gave the Cowboys a 24-12 lead.

The Eagles had won four consecutive games with Rodney Peete as the starter. Peete, who played for Dallas last year and defeated Philadelphia in his only start, had just pumped some life into the Eagles with a

25-yard pass to Charley Williams that set up a two-yard touchdown run by Ricky Watters, making it 17-12. The Eagles missed a two-point conversion.

Troy Aikman hit Irvin with a 38-yard pass and Smith finished the drive off with runs of eight, three, four and three yards. Aikman, the leading passer in the NFL, completed 17 of 24 passes for 202 yards.

Irvin tied an NFL record with his seventh consecutive 100-yard game. Charley Hennigan and Bill Groman, both of Houston, set the record in 1961. Irvin caught 8 passes for 115 yards and a touchdown.

Any hopes of an Eagle comeback faded when cornerback Larry Brown scored his first career touchdown with a 20-yard interception return with 4:28 to play.

Smith, Aikman, and Irvin parlayed their skills into a 17-6 halftime lead for the Cowboys.

Deion Sanders had an interception, an open-field tackle and a 43-yard punt return even though he was hampered by a sore hamstring. The punt return started with a reverse handoff from Kevin Williams. Sanders dipped and dodged three Eagles tacklers before he was brought down.

■ **Jones Sues NFL**
Timothy W. Smith of The New York Times reported from Irving, Texas:

Jerry Jones, the Cowboys' owner, used the national spotlight of his team's "Monday Night Football" game in Irving to fire back at the National Football League.

He announced that he had filed a \$750 million lawsuit in U.S. District Court in New York against the league Monday, charging that NFL Properties is an illegal cartel and seeking to have it dissolved as the exclusive licensing and marketing agent for all 30 teams.

The lawsuit seeks \$200 million in damages, which would be trebled because it is an antitrust lawsuit, and \$150 million in punitive damages on grounds that the league has engaged in an "unlawful campaign of harassment and intimidation" against the Cowboys.

The league sued Jones and the Cowboys for \$300 million in September after Jones signed marketing agreements with Pepsi and Nike for Texas Stadium outside of NFL Properties.

Jones will have his lawsuit served on all the team owners at their meeting in Dallas on Tuesday morning.

"It would have been very naive on their part if they thought they could slap me and I wouldn't swing hard and hit them back," Jones said at a news conference in an abandoned locker room at Texas Stadium a couple of hours before his team took the field against the Eagles.

His second touchdown came in the third quarter and gave the Cowboys a 24-12 lead.

The Eagles had won four consecutive games with Rodney Peete as the starter. Peete, who played for Dallas last year and defeated Philadelphia in his only start, had just pumped some life into the Eagles with a



Paul K. Rudy/Agence France-Presse
The Cowboys' Jay Novacek breaking loose for a first down against Philadelphia.

SCOREBOARD

BASKETBALL

NBA STANDINGS

ATLANTIC DIVISION

| Team | W | L | Pct. | GB |
|--------------|---|---|-------|-----|
| New York | 2 | 0 | 1.000 | — |
| Miami | 1 | 1 | .500 | 1/2 |
| Orlando | 1 | 1 | .467 | 1/2 |
| Philadelphia | 1 | 1 | .500 | 1/2 |
| Washington | 1 | 2 | .333 | 1/2 |
| New Jersey | 0 | 2 | .000 | 1/2 |
| Boston | 0 | 2 | .000 | 2 |

CENTRAL DIVISION

| Team | W | L | Pct. | — |
|-----------|---|---|-------|-----|
| Chicago | 2 | 0 | 1.000 | — |
| Indiana | 2 | 0 | 1.000 | — |
| Milwaukee | 2 | 0 | 1.000 | — |
| Minnesota | 1 | 1 | .500 | 1 |
| Toronto | 1 | 1 | .500 | 1 |
| Atlanta | 1 | 2 | .333 | 1/2 |
| Cleveland | 0 | 2 | .000 | 2 |
| Detroit | 0 | 2 | .000 | 2 |

WESTERN CONFERENCE

WEST DIVISION

| Team | W | L | Pct. | GB |
|-------------|---|---|-------|-----|
| Dallas | 2 | 0 | 1.000 | — |
| Houston | 2 | 0 | 1.000 | — |
| Vancouver | 2 | 0 | 1.000 | — |
| Utah | 2 | 1 | .667 | 1/2 |
| San Antonio | 1 | 1 | .500 | 1 |
| Denver | 0 | 2 | .000 | 2 |
| Minnesota | 0 | 2 | .000 | 2 |

PACIFIC DIVISION

| Team | W | L | Pct. | GB |
|---------------|---|---|-------|----|
| Sacramento | 2 | 0 | 1.000 | — |
| L.A. Clippers | 1 | 1 | .500 | 1 |
| L.A. Lakers | 1 | 1 | .500 | 1 |
| Portland | 1 | 1 | .500 | 1 |
| Seattle | 1 | 1 | .500 | 1 |
| Golden State | 0 | 2 | .000 | 2 |
| Phoenix | 0 | 2 | .000 | 2 |

MONDAY'S RESULTS

| Team | W | L | Pct. | GB |
|---|----|----|------|--------|
| Washington | 27 | 24 | .520 | 11—95 |
| Orlando | 22 | 28 | .435 | 14—105 |
| W: Howard 9:20 1:1 18, Pack 6:13 5:3 17 | | | | |
| Orlando 7:14 1:14 25:15, Atlanta 10:15 1:15 23 | | | | |
| Scott 7:18 3:4 21, Sacramento 10:15 1:15 23 | | | | |
| (McKinley 9), Orlando 59 (Grant 10), Atlanta 23 (Howard 10), Atlanta 27 22 21 24—96 | | | | |
| Utah | 29 | 26 | .520 | 14—105 |



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Dollars Call the Plays in NFL

Modell's Move Puts an End to Tradition

By Thomas George
New York Times Service

CHICAGO — A couple of years ago, when the National Football League owners were mulling over which cities were most ripe for expansion, Baltimore tossed its hat into the ring. Baltimore had lost the Colts to Indianapolis in 1984, and it wanted pro football back desperately.

It made quite a pitch. It reshuffled its structure more than once, finally including Al Lerner, the Maryland banking guru and a part owner of the Cleveland Browns, as a lead figure. The Baltimore group, competing against Jacksonville, Carolina and Memphis, believed it had a solid shot for a new team.

However, in closed discussions among the owners, one owner more than any other spoke vociferously against Baltimore. He said the NFL had no business in Baltimore. He said it would not work there.

That owner owns the Cleveland Browns. He is Art Modell.

Well, look who is coming to Baltimore. Art Modell.

He announced Monday in a news conference full of glee for Baltimore and doom for Cleveland that he will move his team to Baltimore next season. Done deal.

Nobody back then could understand why Modell was not supporting Al Lerner, his own partner. When people start waving cash in your face and Modell is reported to gain a \$50 million cash payment for the move, your examinations can shift quickly.

Art Modell moving his team? Modell, a patriarch in the NFL, one of its longest-standing and most-respected owners, moving out? The people in Cleveland are shocked. Everyone around the NFL is, too. Maybe they should not be.

It is open season on franchise movement, and, essentially, on authority in the NFL. It is open

season on the NFL axiom that what is best for the league is best, in the long run, for each team.

The Rams have fled to St. Louis. The Raiders are back in Oakland. The Chicago Bears have discussed moving to Gary, Indiana. The Houston Oilers are pondering becoming the Nashville Oilers. The Seattle Seahawks want out of Seattle. Tampa Bay is looking at Orlando.

The NFL has criteria for such moves. It says you have to meet them before you can go, but nobody is paying attention. Some of that can be traced to Jerry Jones.

Jones, the Dallas Cowboys owner, helped set the climate for the moves we are seeing and will see. He wanted out of NFL Properties because he wanted to market the Cowboys in his own way and keep the cash rather than share it.

That is what makes the Modell move so galling. Modell is as mainstream in the league as can be, yet, he is bucking the system. And the thinking goes that if Modell goes, anybody will go. The thinking among the owners is if Jerry Jones can do that, why can't I do this?

Whatever happened to respect for the league's history and cooperative spirit? Well, the league, itself, is partly to blame.

It has sent too many wrong messages, that the mighty dollar is the bottom line. It said that Jones could not sign with Nike because the league already had a contract with Reebok, sued him for \$300 million — and then it turned around and signed a \$200 million deal with Nike.

It said that having no pro football in Los Angeles simply would not do, so it refused to give the Rams permission to move. But then the Rams agreed to pay a \$50 million relocation fee to the league. The league said, O.K., you can move.

It likely made these decisions to avoid lengthy court battles. It certainly made them, in part, for the cash. And what it also did was induce the climate that now exists. Open season. On the league. And, in the end, on each NFL city's bond with its fans.

HOCKEY

NHL STANDINGS

ATLANTIC DIVISION

| Team | W | L | Pct. | PF | PA | GA |
|----------------|----|---|------|-----|-----|----|
| Florida | 10 | 4 | .714 | 208 | 152 | 37 |
| Philadelphia | 8 | 3 | .750 | 194 | 141 | 31 |
| Washington | 9 | 4 | .654 | 184 | 141 | 30 |
| N.Y. Rangers | 8 | 5 | .615 | 177 | 151 | 24 |
| Tampa Bay | 7 | 6 | .526 | 155 | 143 | 23 |
| Florida | 6 | 4 | .533 | 150 | 135 | 20 |
| N.Y. Islanders | 2 | 8 | .200 | 137 | 257 | 51 |

NORTHEAST DIVISION

| Team | W | L | Pct. | PF | PA | GA |
|--------------|----|---|------|-----|-----|----|
| Pittsburgh | 10 | 4 | .714 | 215 | 156 | 36 |
| Philadelphia | 8 | 3 | .750 | 194 | 141 | 31 |
| Montreal | 6 | 6 | .481 | 184 | 141 | 30 |
| Ottawa | 5 | 6 | .429 | 177 | 151 | 24 |
| Hartford | 5 | 6 | .429 | 155 | 135 | 20 |
| Buffalo | 4 | 8 | .333 | 135 | 141 | 24 |
| Boston | 3 | 7 | .286 | 82 | 82 | 47 |

WESTERN CONFERENCE

| Team | W | L | Pct. | PF | PA | GA |
|------------|---|---|------|-----|-----|----|
| Pittsburgh | 5 | 4 | .562 | 208 | 152 | 36 |
| Cleveland | 4 | 5 | .455 | 177 | 152 | 34 |
| Minnesota | 3 | 6 | .333 | 155 | 132 | 23 |
| Chicago | 3 | 6 | .333 | 155 | 132 | 23 |
| St. Louis | 3 | 6 | .333 | 155 | | |

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1995

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WORLD ROUNDUP



Lou Piniella, arguing with umpire Terry Craft, won AL award.

Piniella Wins Award

BASKETBALL Lou Piniella, who guided the Seattle Mariners to their first post-season appearance, was voted AL Manager of the Year.

Piniella received nine first-place votes in balloting by the Baseball Writers Association of America. Boston's Kevin Kennedy was second and Cleveland's Mike Hargrove third.

Strickland Arrested

BASKETBALL Portland guard Rod Strickland was arrested Monday for allegedly punching a woman in the face at her Bronx home. Strickland surrendered at a police station where Judith Cruz had filed a criminal complaint. Early reports said Cruz was his girlfriend. "Let's get this straight. She's no girlfriend or ex-girlfriend," Strickland said. He was charged with misdemeanor assault and released.

(AP)

McGriff Joins Free Agents

BASKETBALL Fred McGriff and Eddie Murray, who led their teams to pennants last season, are among 13 players who filed for free agency Monday.

McGriff had a \$4.25 million salary last season with the Atlanta Braves, and Murray had a \$3 million deal with Cleveland.

(AP)

King Says He Was Busy

BASKETBALL Promoter Don King blamed his accountant for making up \$350,000 in expenses to cheat Lloyd's of London after a 1991 bout was canceled. King said he knew nothing about his company filing documents claiming that Julio Cesar Chaveza was paid \$350,000 for training expenses that could not be recovered.

NBA May Add Mexico

BASKETBALL The NBA could add three franchises by the turn of the century, one possibly in Mexico City. Other possible additions include Anaheim, California; both Memphis and Nashville, Tennessee; Pittsburgh; St. Louis; and Tampa, Florida.

Jordan's a Lottery Pick

BASKETBALL Michael Jordan repaid fans when his numbers came up in the Illinois State Lottery's Pick Four game. The winning pick was 23-45. The two numbers Jordan has won are 23 and 45.

"A lot of people were playing MJ's numbers, and we paid out the third highest amount ever for the Pick Four game," a lottery spokesman, Mike Lang, said Monday.

(AP)

The Laws of the Game Trip Up 49 Presidents

European Soccer Goes on Its Knees

By Rob Hughes
International Herald Tribune

The heads of all Europe's 49 national soccer associations have signed a document pressing parliaments and legal institutions to rewrite the Treaty of Rome, establishing sports as a special case outside the work practices and safeguards that apply to ordinary people.

How perverse! How self-centered the presidents prove when their game, their trade, is threatened. Those

who govern soccer are applying for separate species certificates for players. They want abolition. They seek a get-out clause from Article 48 of the Treaty of Rome, even though it only covers 18 of the 49 unions — those from the 15 countries in the European Union.

They see it as a right for clubs to find, groom, and profit from selling human potential without EU constraints. The case put by UEFA, soccer's European authority, is that the law applied to sports will help the rich, destroy the modest, bury the poor.

UEFA's Armageddon theory runs thus: "Hundreds of young people, without facilities and without the dream of moving steadily up through the levels of football to the top will abandon the game and return to the streets, with all the social consequences that can bring."

Such threats, born of panic among the soccer clubs, follow the opinion of Carl Otto Lenz, advocate-general to the European Court. Lenz considered the treatment of Jean-Marc Bosman by a Belgian RFC Liege, and the refusal of the Belgium Foot-

ball Association or UEFA to release him from the impasse preventing him moving after his contract expired, contravened EU law.

Bosman, an average player but a determined fighter, refused to be rubbed out by a system of transfer eliminated in other European countries 30 years ago, which is why the panic elsewhere is misplaced.

When the European Court rules in the New Year, it is unthinkable that Lenz's case will be ignored.

Now the soccer rulers, who did nothing to help Bosman when he was trapped by Belgium's feudal transfer rules, cry foul.

I quite see that many clubs will struggle, some may go under, in readjusting within the law.

Yet no one, not Lenz and not the European Community officials, advocates their downfall. Lenz demands the inquiry of demanding a fee for a player who is out of contract, but he says the trade of players in contract is in order, and a scheme of compensation for clubs that develop stars is desirable.

Clubs would have to adjust. They would have to play ahead, to value a player's time and worth, and to persuade coveted employees to stay, or sell them before their contracts expire.

That sounds like basic management. If it is ruthless, it is the law of the business jungle that affects the lawyer, the saddler, the candle stick maker.

"We have known about Bosman for years," claims Sam Hammam, the owner of the English Premier League club Wimbleton. "So we took care of contracts. The

lawyer who was led to believe they had something special, or of youngsters who were never misled in the first place, never persuaded to forego combining school-work, normal growing pains and joys, with decent instruction at smaller clubs with often voluntary tutors?

There have been no mass closures of clubs. French streets are not full of young disaffected soccer dropouts.

Nor is that the picture in Amsterdam, where Ajax makes such a profit — almost \$40 million last season — partly out of scouting the local playing fields, fostering childhood talent, selling when the time suits the club, the treasury, the boy.

However, with all this wealth, who are Ajax's heroes? Last weekend it was Nwankwo Kanu, a teenager from Nigeria, whose goal saved Ajax in a 1-1 tie against PSV Eindhoven that prevented the end of

senior players are on long term-contracts, average players on average contracts, and those players we can do without are on short-term contracts. We have sold very well and we are cash rich at the moment so if the transfer law changed we would become predators."

Wimbledon is a small club prospering in a big man's league. It sells to survive on attendances of 8,000, less than a quarter of those at Liverpool, Newcastle or Arsenal.

Since the 1960s, the law in Britain has allowed players to move where they pleased once contracts end. In France, soccer is even more liberal.

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"We have known about

OBSERVER

Polls, Schmolls

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — Does anyone else have the impression that the Republicans and Democrats both wish the country would shut up and leave them alone?

This was surely the message from all those Republican righties who lined up in Washington the other day to say that General Powell just won't do.

What about those polls showing the general running far ahead of spurned old war horses like Bill Clinton and Bob Dole? Nobody said, "Polls, schmolls," but only because Republican righties don't speak English.

When they mean "Polls, schmolls," they lapse into Latin metaphors, in the style of Paul Weyrich, widely celebrated king of righties quotes though never elected to anything, at least in modern times. Weyrich said Powell is "risk averse."

ictionaries might give you the idea that "risk averse" is a fussy way of saying "conservative." But "conservative" is not what "risk averse" means in this lingo. What it means is, "Polls, schmolls."

There were other ways of sliding the knife into Powell. David Keene, speaking for the American Conservative Union, found it unreasonable that "any conservative would want to sacrifice the work of decades on the altar of political centrism." Translation: "Polls, schmolls."

And so on. Being fair to this crowd, which is more than they would be to you, requires an effort to understand why they froth and moan over a presidential candidate who looks like the class of the field.

They have devoted themselves so doggedly to one set of issues, which define Republi-

cism for them, that they claim the Inquisitor's right to proscribe heretics.

Until the age of the presidential primary, of course, nominees in both parties were commonly chosen by party professionals, often with very passable results. The difference then from now is that then the professionals were working politicians from various regions who knew the territory out there.

Now the professionals tend to sit in Washington, many of them in fact single-issue lobbyists, and work at political technology. For them politics involves very little pressing of flesh, but a lot of statistics, direct-mail fund raising, telemarketing, focus-group analysis — everything, in short, that has dehumanized modern politics to the point where few bother to vote and fewer think it matters.

Speaking of which, we come again to President Peek-a-Boo Bill. Now you see him, now you don't. At a time when you might expect him to show us his presidential stuff, he is flitting through the woods, constantly changing costumes while challenging us to guess who he is at any given moment.

Washington press people say the president's flurry of disguise changes is dictated by a political technician named Dick Morris. Morris's job, apparently, is to persuade us that there is a new centrist Clinton, or possibly a rightist Clinton, if you prefer.

Thus persuaded, or deluded as the case may be, we will vote the renegade president back for another four years. To do what? To spend the next four years running through a gamut of costume changes that will delight us with Clinton's we never dreamed existed?

New York Times Service

Cheryl MacLachlan and the Flourishes of France

By Laura Coiby
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — One of the most appealing things about travel to a country such as France is the glimpse it affords of a gracious lifestyle. There are the beautifully set tables and elegantly served meals, the simply yet perfectly decorated niches and guest rooms, the effortlessly light conversation.

Conventional wisdom has it that these flourishes come from customs handed down through generations, from breeding, from style. Things that most would say, can't be taught.

Enter Cheryl MacLachlan, an American who spent a lot of time in Europe and aspired to re-create the charming home life she experienced there back in the States.

The result is a series of books, the first of which, called "Bringing France Home," is being published this month by Clarkson Potter.

MacLachlan says her aim is to give her readers detailed advice on how the French do everything from setting a table to hanging a curtain to create just the right distance between chairs at a dining table. Along the way, she imparts the background to these customs so that you learn quite a bit about French culture — the closeness of the chairs, for instance, shows the importance conversation has in the country's family and social life.

To read this book is to pry into the corners of French homes; it offers a real, but rare insight into how things are done. MacLachlan allows the reader to turn over the plates, finger the fabrics and look behind doors in a way no polite guest ever could.

Although French decorators would probably not like to hear it, MacLachlan has actually narrowed down the national style into four characteristics. What makes a French home French, she says, is the way it makes use of texture, light, scale and color.

Texture is achieved through rich, usually patterned fabrics like jacquard or toile de Jouy, which cover everything, including windows, tables and walls. Light is often filtered through diaphanous curtains or low-



Cheryl MacLachlan is writing a series of books on European styles. First volume: France.

vintage lamps and candles that give a warm, soft feel to a room.

The use of overscale objects helps give rooms character. A massive oil painting in a gilded frame handed down from ancestors dominates a salon; a pair of giant amphoras give elegance to a dining room. In cities such as Paris, where apartments and rooms tend to be very small, the use of scale has developed out of necessity.

The fourth element, color, is used on every surface, even on floors and moldings. "Nothing is ever left white by default," she says.

With dozens of color photographs taken by Ivan Terestchenko, the book

is filled with examples, many of them from the homes of well-known hostesses and interior designers.

Though aimed at American readers in particular, her decorating advice is valid for anyone trying to achieve a French interior style. Don't worry about things matching, she advises, and her book shows some very beautiful bedrooms, for instance, where the nightstands and lamps are different or inviting table settings using several different patterns of china.

Even the completely clueless can find easy-to-follow advice here. There are sections providing brief, illustrated guides to French fabrics, furniture of

different periods, and an explanation of table manners (keep your hands, but not elbows, on the table; don't use a fork to eat cheese). MacLachlan also includes tips on how to buy food at a market and a few sample menus.

How does an American, and one who had never been out of the United States until she was in her 20s, become expert on such details?

MacLachlan, 39, first got the bug in the 1980s, when she was associate publisher of Esquire magazine and responsible for its offices in Paris, London and Milan and traveled to Europe four or five times a year.

"I fell in love with Europe. Every

time I returned to New York, I would be depressed for a couple of days," she says. "There is a certain texture to life in Europe that's missing in the United States."

"I began to wonder if I could recreate here what I found so pleasing about life in Europe."

MacLachlan, a Massachusetts native who worked as a medical researcher at Yale before going into publishing, dusted off her research skills and spent long hours studying French customs and history. She picked up practical tips during a year in France, when she observed the French at home. "I spent time living with French families. I would go to the market with them, help them make the beds, and set the tables," she says.

She did the same for the second book in the series, "Bringing Italy Home," which is also due out this month. Although France and Italy share Latin roots and are often grouped together, homes in the two countries have strikingly different styles.

Unlike the cozy homes of the French, Italians prefer space, clean lines, and very distinct silhouettes. "Italy still reflects the Romans in some ways," she says. "There are lots of right angles, clean lines, and always the feeling of space."

Italians also prefer a brighter light, more akin to their Mediterranean sun. "There are many more polished surfaces than in France, and Italians don't cover everything with fabrics. The floors are often left bare," she says.

Currently, MacLachlan is at work on a third volume in the series, "Bringing Sweden Home," which is scheduled for publication next winter. She says that the Swedish style — one she only half-jokingly describes as like with a touch of 18th-century elegance inspired under King Gustav III — is probably the easiest to recreate in an American home.

Yet creating a replica of another country's style isn't really what MacLachlan had in mind. "You don't necessarily want to copy what others do," she says. "The most important thing is to create an environment that nourishes your own life."

POSTCARD

Move Over Kudzu, the Invader Weeds Have Arrived

By Tom Kenworthy
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — In 1954, a University of Idaho professor driving from Boise to Moscow, Idaho, stopped for gas in a small town along the Payette River and discovered two plants of rush skeletonweed. It was the first time the weed, a native of Europe, had been identified in Idaho.

Ten years later, those advance sentries of rush skeletonweed had spread to 40 acres.

Today, rush skeletonweed occupies 4 million acres in Idaho, and is beginning to spread into Oregon. In some places it has replaced native vegetation almost totally, forming a monoculture that sharply reduces the land's ability to sustain wildlife diversity and livestock grazing.

From rush skeletonweed in Idaho to leafy spurge in North Dakota, from spotted

knapweed in Montana's valleys to purple loosestrife in Colorado's wetlands, much of the West is being invaded by noxious, nonnative weed species. With no natural disease or insect controls to slow them, and with aggressive growing habits (spotted knapweed actually produces a chemical that inhibits the growth of other plants), these alien invaders are taking over large tracts of land in the West — just as non-native species like kudzu and the melaleuca tree have become dominant in some areas of the South.

At the current rate of spread, noxious weeds are invading nearly as many acres of public land each year as are injured or destroyed by fire, yet the battle to combat weeds receives only a small fraction of the budget that is devoted to firefighting.

The explosive spread of nonnative weeds may pose the most serious threat to natural biological systems in the West, ac-

cording to scientists and federal officials.

As any home gardener can attest, total eradication is unlikely.

Leafy spurge is a good example of the tenacity of some of these weed species. A perennial that grows across a range of soil and moisture conditions, leafy spurge has especially deep roots. Plowing it under and pulling it up are ineffective remedies, since leafy spurge reproduces from pieces of its long roots as well as from seeds.

Leafy spurge can be largely controlled with herbicides, but it is an expensive, long-term proposition. In North Dakota, it takes about \$27 an acre per year, over a five-year period, to achieve 85 percent control of leafy spurge.

An alternative is to graze sheep and goats, which eat leafy spurge without the ill effects that cows suffer. But just mowing with goats won't solve a huge problem that specialists say is worsening by the day.

WEATHER

Forecast for Thursday through Saturday, as provided by Accu-Weather.



Asia

A tropical cyclone from the Bay of Bengal will move into eastern India south of Calcutta on Friday. Tropical showers will spread south through the Plains and Rockies while much of the West Coast has some rain.

Heavy rain is expected in the Philippines and in Scandinavia.

Latin America

Buenos Aires 22°/21° Rain 12:00 12:00 12:00

Caracas 24°/23° Partly cloudy 12:00 12:00 12:00

Lima 20°/19° Partly cloudy 12:00 12:00 12:00

Mexico City 24°/23° Partly cloudy 12:00 12:00 12:00

Managua 24°/23° Partly cloudy 12:00 12:00 12:00

Santiago 22°/21° Partly cloudy 12:00 12:00 12:00

Santo Domingo 24°/23° Partly cloudy 12:00 12:00 12:00

Santiago 24°/23° Partly cloudy 12:00 12:00 12:00